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IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 10 JUNE 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have to inform you that violations of Iraq's airspace by United States and British aircraft based in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey continued between 1 and 7 June 1999 and that the aircraft in question engaged in acts of aggression, reconnaissance activities and acts of provocation, as set forth in the annex hereto.

You are requested to intervene with the United States, the United Kingdom and the countries that provide the facilities for these acts of aggression, namely Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Turkey, with a view to bringing a halt to actions that, as flagrant violations of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law, pose a threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq.

These actions are continuing to bring death and injury to hundreds of civilians and to cause serious damage to private and public property. The logistic support that Saudi Arabia and Kuwait provide to the United States and British forces makes them key partners in the aggression being committed against Iraq, so that they share international responsibility for the consequences of these actions. The Republic of Iraq affirms its right to seek lawful compensation for the damage being inflicted on its people by these same actions.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Saeed H. HASAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex

Violations by United States and British aircraft and damage caused, 1-7 June 1999

1. In the northern region 87 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 11,000 metres over the following cities and towns: Dohuk, Mosul, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Tall Afar, Irbil, Zakho, Baibo, Ayn Zalah, Rabi'ah and Rawanduz.

2. In the southern region 644 sorties were flown at speeds of 720 to 780 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 9,000 to 11,000 metres over the following Iraqi cities and towns: Nasiriyah, Samawah, Basrah, Amarah, Artawi, Jalibah, Salman, Busayyah, Lasaf, Qurnah, Afak, Qal'at Salih, Qal'at Sukkar, Rifa'i, Ushbayjah, Shinafiyah, Qadisiyah, Ali al-Sharqi, Hayy, Hawr al-Hammar, Maymunah, Rumaythah, Najaf, Shatrah, Ansab and Umm Qasr.

3. At 2223, 2234, 1252, 1300 and 1600 hours on 1 June 1999 United States and British aircraft violated Iraq's airspace in the Umm Qasr area.

4. At 1050 hours on 1 June 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and F-18 aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 72 missions, 48 from Saudi airspace and 24 from Kuwaiti airspace, were supported by one AWACS and one E-2C command and control aircraft from inside Saudi and Kuwaiti territory and overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Amarah, Qurnah, Chabaish, Rifa'i, Salman, Ushbayjah and Basrah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1920 hours, drove them off.

5. At 1100 hours on 2 June 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from Turkish territory and supported from there by an AWACS early-warning aircraft penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 21 missions and overflew the Irbil, Dohuk, Aqrah, Mosul, Baibo, Zakho and Amadiyah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1405 hours, drove them off.

6. At 1022 hours on 2 June 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and Tornado aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 86 missions, 54 from Saudi airspace and 32 from Kuwaiti airspace, were supported by one AWACS and one E-2C command and control aircraft from inside Saudi and Kuwaiti territory and overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Amarah, Salman, Basrah, Hawr al-Hammar, Lasaf, Qurnah, Ushbayjah, Artawi, Diwaniyah, Ansab, Shatrah and Jalibah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1840 hours, drove them off.

7. At 1010 hours on 3 June 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from Turkish territory and supported from there by an AWACS early-warning aircraft penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 23 missions and overflew the Irbil, Dohuk, Aqrah, Amadiyah, Mosul,

Zakho, Tall Afar and Baibo areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1400 hours, drove them off.

8. At 1000 hours on 3 June 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-18 and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 44 missions, 32 from Saudi airspace and 12 from Kuwaiti airspace, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft from inside Saudi territory and overflew the Nasiriyah, Shinafiyah, Diwaniyah, Salman, Maymunah, Lasaf, Ushbayjah, Ansab, Rifa'i and Jalibah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1140 hours, drove them off.

9. At 1040 hours on 4 June 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 104 missions, 54 from Saudi airspace and 50 from Kuwaiti airspace, were supported by one AWACS and one E-2C command and control aircraft from inside Saudi and Kuwaiti territory and overflew the Qal'at Salih, Salman, Suq al-Shuyukh, Rifa'i, Chabaish, Artawi, Khidr, Maymunah and Ushbayjah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1845 hours, drove them off.

10. At 1125 hours on 5 June 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 98 missions, 58 from Saudi airspace and 40 from Kuwaiti airspace, were supported by one AWACS and one E-2C command and control aircraft from inside Saudi and Kuwaiti territory and overflew the Basrah, Najaf, Shatrah, Diwaniyah, Afak, Lasaf, Samawah, Nasiriyah, Qal'at Salih, Salman, Suq al-Shuyukh, Rifa'i, Chabaish, Artawi, Maymunah and Ushbayjah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1935 hours, drove them off.

11. At 0955 hours on 6 June 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-16 aircraft coming from Turkish territory and supported from there by an AWACS early-warning aircraft penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 22 missions and overflew the Irbil, Dohuk, Aqrah, Amadiyah, Mosul, Zakho, Tall Afar, Rawanduz and Baibo areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1325 hours, drove them off.

12. At 1200 hours on 6 June 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15 and F-18 aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 106 missions, 52 from Saudi airspace and 54 from Kuwaiti airspace, were supported by an AWACS command and control aircraft from inside Saudi territory and overflew the Basrah, Qurnah, Amarah, Samawah, Rifa'i, Qal'at Salih, Maymunah, Lasaf and Ushbayjah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1750 hours, drove them off.

13. At 1000 hours on 7 June 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-16 and EA-6B aircraft coming from Turkish territory and supported from there by an AWACS early-warning aircraft penetrated Iraq's airspace in the northern region. They carried out 21 missions and overflew the Irbil, Amadiyah, Mosul, Zakho,

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Tall Afar and Rabi'ah areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1315 hours, drove them off.

14. At 1055 hours on 7 June 1999 United States and British F-14, F-15, F-18, Tornado and EA-6B aircraft coming from Saudi and Kuwaiti territory penetrated Iraq's airspace in the southern region. They carried out 134 missions, 72 from Saudi airspace and 62 from Kuwaiti airspace, were supported by one AWACS and one E-2C command and control aircraft from inside Saudi and Kuwaiti territory and overflew the Nasiriyah, Samawah, Basrah, Jalibah and Artawi areas. Our air defences, acting in self-defence, engaged the aircraft and, at 1920 hours, drove them off.

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 20 of Security Council resolution 1174 (1998) of 15 June 1998. It summarizes the activities of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH) since my report of 16 March 1999 (S/1999/284). The report also provides an overview of the activities of the United Nations system in Bosnia and Herzegovina during the period.

2. UNMIBH continues to be led by my Special Representative and Coordinator of United Nations Operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Elisabeth Rehn (Finland). She is assisted in these tasks by Detlef Buwitt (Federal Republic of Germany), who started his term of duty as Commissioner of the UNMIBH International Police Task Force (IPTF) on 6 April 1999. The authorized strength of IPTF continues to be 2,057 (see annex).

II. ACTIVITIES OF THE MISSION

Police restructuring and reform

3. The International Police Task Force has made progress in its efforts (as described in S/1998/1174, para. 3) to restructure and reform police services in the Republika Srpska. The working group of UNMIBH and the Ministry of the Interior have met regularly to ensure that the deadlines contained in the Framework Agreement on Police Restructuring, Reform and Democratization in the Republika Srpska, which was signed on 9 December 1998, are met. The Republika Srpska Ministry of the Interior has introduced a new uniform to all serving police. Following an extensive review, IPTF concluded that the Ministry of the Interior's internal book of rules was consistent with practices of democratic policing. There has been good progress towards the goal of completing the provisional certification and training of existing officers by 31 December 1999. The working group has agreed on a model identification card to be issued to Republika Srpska police officers upon their registration. IPTF continues its assessment of each of the 7,987 names on the official staffing list to determine who has gone through which phase of the IPTF provisional certification process.

The Ministry of the Interior has created a division devoted to the investigation of citizens' allegations of police misconduct and has drafted a code of ethics for police.

4. The killing of the Bosnian-Croat Deputy Minister for the Interior, Jozo Leutar, on 16 March has affected the pace of police restructuring in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina (the Federation). A joint investigative task force, consisting of Federation and cantonal crime police and IPTF specialist monitors, is continuing its investigation. It has completed hundreds of interviews in the case and has eliminated from consideration more than 240 suspects. In meetings with officials from the Federation, UNMIBH has insisted that the new Deputy Minister have an established professional record as a police officer and a demonstrated commitment to the implementation of annex 11 to the General Framework Agreement for Peace (see S/1995/999, annex) and the Bonn-Petersberg Agreement of 25 April 1996, and to upholding the highest standards of internationally recognized human rights.

5. The vacuum caused by the death of Mr. Leutar, the Federation's highest-ranking Croat police official, has halted the reorganization of the Federation Ministry and impeded quicker progress in police restructuring throughout the Federation. The initial inauguration of the police services in cantons 8 (Ljubuski) and 10 (Livno) has still not taken place. Croat police officials in canton 8 (Ljubuski) finally adopted a neutral shoulder insignia for use by the cantonal police, but official use of the insignia awaits approval by the canton 8 government. Canton 8 officials also assured UNMIBH that they would remove the Croat checkerboard from the police caps as an interim measure, pending a decision by the Office of the High Representative and UNMIBH regarding use of the Federation insignia on the cap. In canton 10 (Livno), the appointment of a new Minister of the Interior has finally created conditions that could lead to the resolution of the problems described in my report of 10 June 1998 (S/1998/491, para. 6), which continue to impede the initial inauguration. UNMIBH has made progress in establishing a multi-ethnic police force in the Croat-majority community of Zepce, in canton 4 (Zenica). The ethnic composition of the police there is proportional to the 1991 census.

6. In the Federation, UNMIBH has made progress towards the achievement of the minority quotas of the Bonn-Petersberg Agreement (see S/1998/1174, para. 5). The cantonal working groups on minority police recruitment and return, made up of officials from UNMIBH and each cantonal ministry, have identified and screened 1,470 minority candidates for the police services in the Federation. Six Bosniac officers working in the Croat-majority municipality of Capljina in canton 7 (Mostar) have returned to homes that were reconstructed with bilateral assistance from the United States of America (see S/1999/284, para. 4). To date, 23 such houses for minority police have been constructed in Capljina in canton 7 (Mostar), in Bosniac-majority Bugojno in canton 6 (Travnik), in Bosniac-majority Sarajevo and in Bosniac-majority Vares in canton 4 (Zenica). Funds are available to reconstruct an additional 20 houses for Bosniac police in Capljina. In the Republika Srpska, UNMIBH has provided the Ministry of the Interior with a list of 1,200 non-Serb candidates for the police, of which 10 per cent are women. In addition to recruitment of minority police officers, IPTF continues efforts to find currently employed police officers among those

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displaced and interested in returning to employment in the police service in the entity of their origin.

7. The Police Assistance Trust Fund in Bosnia and Herzegovina has developed a programme of aid and has presented it to potential donors in the Republika Srpska and the Federation (see S/1999/284, para. 8). My Special Representative attended the fifth donors' pledging conference for Bosnia and Herzegovina in Brussels on 20 and 21 May 1999 and outlined the necessity to fund those projects and to provide support for the creation of a unified Brcko District police service and a common multi-ethnic border service. The progress of UNMIBH in police reform, restructuring and democratization continues to depend on its ability to finance essential initial improvements in the capacity of local police to operate, as well as on its own capacity to reward compliance and punish non-cooperation in implementing agreements. Voluntary contributions made by Member States to the Trust Fund for the Police Assistance Programme in Bosnia and Herzegovina amount to some $9.7 million. UNMIBH is grateful for the generous contributions of Canada, Germany, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The available balance of some $0.4 million is earmarked for the police academy in the Republika Srpska and for specialized training and equipment programmes to combat organized crime. I appeal to the Governments of other countries to contribute generously to the Trust Fund.

Provisional police certification and training

8. Following reports of the presence of unregistered police officers in the Federation, IPTF acted to ensure that all 10,627 police officers serving in each canton of the Federation are duly registered by IPTF as being provisionally authorized to exercise police powers. This is done by compiling a list of all police officers and by identifying and taking steps to provisionally certify all officers who had not registered before 15 April 1999. A total of 10,808 officers (98 per cent) in the Federation have now completed human dignity training and 9,573 (83.2 per cent) have completed transitional training. In June 1999, the final round of human dignity testing for currently serving officers in the Federation will be completed. In the Republika Srpska, 6,846 officers (99 per cent) have completed human dignity training and 3,269 (38.5 per cent) have completed transitional training. In those regions where training in the two basic courses is complete, IPTF training has shifted to more specialized subjects, such as drug awareness, report writing, computer skills and community policing.

9. As indicated in my previous report (S/1999/284, para. 17), IPTF will require any former anti-terrorist brigade officer who seeks to work in the restructured Republika Srpska police to undergo the rigorous IPTF selection procedure. The official staffing list submitted by the Republika Srpska Ministry of the Interior in compliance with the Republika Srpska police restructuring agreement contains 674 former anti-terrorist brigade officers, who have completed the IPTF courses in human dignity and transitional training. Of these, 154 officers have also completed police training monitored by the Stabilization Force (SFOR). IPTF is evaluating whether these officers will require a full basic academy course for eligibility to work as police officers.

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10. As indicated in my previous report (ibid., para. 18), progress in identifying untrained minority candidates in both entities underscores the significance of academies in achieving the reform and restructuring of police services in the Federation and the Republika Srpska. The refurbished police academy of the Federation Ministry of the Interior began its first six months of classroom training on 26 April with a class of 110 students, about half of them women. The class includes 66 Serbs, 29 Croats, 4 Bosniacs and 11 so-called others. IPTF is working with the Federation and cantonal Ministries of the Interior to find a stable and equitable means of covering the operating costs of the academy. There is also progress in developing the academy in the Republika Srpska. Pending the establishment of a permanent academy, the IPTF Academic Training Section and the working group of IPTF and the Republika Srpska Ministry of the Interior have identified three temporary training sites. The Ministry has agreed to begin training the first class, with substantial numbers of non-Serb candidates, at a temporary training site in Banja Luka by the end of June.

11. IPTF continues to implement its non-compliance policy (see S/1998/1174, para. 12). Between 28 February and 26 May 1999, the Non-Compliance Unit received 90 reports of non-compliance of law enforcement agents with their obligations. Such reports are the first step leading, in serious cases, to the decertification of the police officer concerned. Of the 90 cases reported, 14 constituted minor violations, 56 constituted non-criminal and less serious human rights violations and 16 were criminal and serious human rights violations. Four cases involved information provided by the IPTF Background Unit unrelated to the professional conduct of the individuals concerned. The single largest category of non-compliance reports received is in the area of return-related violations, which account for 26 of the 90 reports.

12. The successful implementation of the non-compliance policy requires increased attention to the decertification policy. In the reporting period, the Non-Compliance Unit recommended the decertification of 18 individuals who were responsible for 35 instances of non-compliance. Following investigations by the UNMIBH Human Rights Office, the IPTF Commissioner has so far moved to decertify 11 law enforcement officials who have been found to be involved in human rights violations. In addition, on the basis of background checks with the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, IPTF has recommended the decertification of six currently serving police officers. On 1 April 1999, the High Representative announced the removal of the head of the Housing Committee in Bugojno in canton 6 (Travnik) after UNMIBH recommended the removal of that official on the basis of a number of non-compliance reports. UNMIBH is developing methods to compel authorities in the Federation and the Republika Srpska to comply with the requirement to dismiss decertified officials promptly.

13. In accordance with the recommendations of the December 1997 Bonn Peace Implementation Conference (see S/1997/979, annex) which were recalled by the Security Council in its resolution 1168 (1998) of 21 May 1998, UNMIBH has established a Drug Control Unit, an Organized Crime Unit and a Public Order and Major Incident Management Unit to provide specialized training and advice to the local police. The Public Order and Major Incident Management Unit has completed three training handbooks and a crisis management manual. It has also delivered crowd control training courses and the public order portion of the transitional

training programme to police in both entities. In the Republika Srpska, more than 160 police chiefs and trainers have received training and gone on to train more than 1,000 officers in the fields of crisis management, crowd control and tactical operations. A successful joint programme with the International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Programme, which established fully equipped emergency response centres in Brcko and in Bijeljina in the Republika Srpska, is scheduled to be replicated in the Federation.

14. The Organized Crime Unit has continued the effort to build police and judicial units capable of combating organized crime. Its specialists have advised and assisted joint investigations conducted by the police in the Federation Ministry and in cantons 4 (Tuzla), 7 (Mostar) and 6 (Travnik), as well as investigations into the killing of Deputy Minister of the Interior Leutar (see para. 4 above). In working closely with the local police on those investigations, the units have identified specialized equipment and training needs of the local police and have begun providing them with computer software and forensic and other equipment with financing from the Police Assistance Trust Fund. The Organized Crime Unit has given four courses for crime inspectors and crime scene technicians in Banja Luka and Doboj in the Republika Srpska and in Sarajevo in the Federation. Between March and May 1999, officers from both entities attended courses for trainers in basic crime investigation at the Federation's Vraca police academy, where a course in specialist case management was also held in May.

15. The Drug Control Unit has refined its advanced drug officer course and is developing a system to review the investigative progress of the existing drug squads in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Unit is working to train IPTF and local trainers in intelligence, drug awareness, drug screening for airport officers, surveillance and drug investigation and organized crime. Its specialists are also assisting ongoing investigations by Federation and cantonal police in cantons 6 (Travnik) and 7 (Mostar). In the reporting period, 213 uniformed officers, 89 trainers and 46 drug-control officers were trained.

16. The Specialized Training Section also continues its work in other areas of in-service training: a successful pilot project for a mission-wide traffic training programme was held in Zenica in March. The tactical training team is currently assigned to train the local police support unit in Sarajevo. A total of 41 duty dogs (31 patrol dogs and 10 narcotics dogs) and 40 dog handlers have been trained in the dog training programme. Of those, 30 dogs were purchased by the United Nations and 11 by the cantonal authorities. The dog training programme has teamed up with the Drug Control Unit to offer courses on narcotics to police in cantons 9 (Sarajevo), 8 (Ljubuski), 2 (Orasje) and 7 (Mostar).

Police monitoring and advising

17. As indicated in my previous report (S/1999/284, paras. 9 and 10), monitoring of the local police, through independent and joint patrolling, co-location of IPTF officers in local police stations and support for local investigations, remains the central component of the daily work of IPTF. The effectiveness of the co-location programme has been improved by shifting from the deployment of individual monitors in every local police station to the deployment of teams of co-locators in local police stations. IPTF has

identified the need for 310 positions for co-locators - 152 in the Federation and 158 in the Republika Srpska. Currently, 199 positions are filled in the Federation and 91 in the Republika Srpska. The remaining positions await the arrival in the Mission of new monitors with appropriate skills. High-level IPTF advisers remain deployed in all 9 Public Security Centres of the Republika Srpska and in all 10 cantonal Ministries of the Interior of the Federation. Three specialized advisers continue to work in the Federation Ministry of the Interior in the areas of criminal investigation, anti-terrorism and academy training. Two specialized advisers are now deployed to the Republika Srpska Ministry in the areas of academy training and anti-terrorism.

18. On the Joint Investigative Task Force, 15 IPTF special advisers monitor and advise police from the Federation and cantonal services, especially in investigations into cross-cantonal criminal activity in cantons 6 (Travnik) and 7 (Mostar). The Task Force also coordinates its work closely with SFOR and the Office of the High Representative. It is currently cooperating with investigators from the Office of the High Representative, the European Union's Customs and Fiscal Assistance Organization and the Federation financial police in investigations into serious fraud, tax liability and customs infractions in canton 7 (Mostar). It is also working with local police to identify perpetrators of serious violent crime in canton 7 and will begin investigating previously identified cases with the characteristics of terrorism. In canton 6, the Task Force continues to assist local police investigations into murders, attempted murders and suspicious deaths in the area of Travnik.

19. IPTF worked with the UNMIBH Human Rights Office, the civil affairs unit, SFOR and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to establish a monitoring programme for incoming refugees from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. IPTF monitors deployed at various border entry points, inter-entity boundary line crossing points and refugee centres have been monitoring and evaluating the manner in which local police have been treating the flows of refugees into Bosnia and Herzegovina. This activity was undertaken in response to reports of mistreatment and extortion of refugees from parts of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by the Republika Srpska police.

20. As a result of a number of failed lawful evictions meant to facilitate the return of displaced persons to their original residences, during which the local police failed to be present or provide active assistance, the IPTF Commissioner advised the Ministers of the Interior of both the Republika Srpska and the Federation on 6 May that the police must actively respond to requests for such assistance when issued by the relevant court or housing authority. The UNMIBH Human Rights Office has begun a pilot assessment project in the Sarajevo region to confirm the full cooperation of local police in the execution of all eviction orders and the active performance of their duties by cantonal housing authorities.

Freedom of movement

21. IPTF continues to enforce its successful traffic and crime-control policy, which prohibits the use of State police checkpoints without IPTF notification and approval (see S/1998/862, para. 13). Impediments to freedom of movement

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ceased to be a pressing issue following the successful introduction of common licence plates into the country.

22. UNMIBH has continued working closely with the Office of the High Representative towards the introduction of a common driving licence and the establishment of a multi-ethnic border service in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In April, UNMIBH participated in a meeting, chaired by the Office of the High Representative, of cantonal, Federation and Republika Srpska Ministers of the Interior to review the design of the common driving licence. Agreement was reached to form a technical committee to finalize the design of the licence. The Office of the High Representative and UNMIBH have also met with Interior Ministries on plans for implementing a project designed to harmonize the information technology standards in all Ministries of the Interior in the country.

23. My Special Representatives has cooperated with the High Representative in approaching the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina to review its efforts to deploy an initial contingent of the Border Service before the deadline of 1 October 1999 set at the Peace Implementation Conference in Madrid in December 1998. In addition, training courses in a variety of border control techniques have been completed for 138 local police officers currently deployed at all four airports in Bosnia and Herzegovina and at the crossing into Croatia at Orasje (canton 2).

Weapons inspections

24. IPTF continued to cooperate with SFOR in conducting weapons inspections in police facilities. In the period from 26 February to 25 May 1999, 78 weapons inspections were performed (28 in the Republika Srpska and 50 in the Federation), 32 of them with SFOR support. Only one inspection in the Republika Srpska and five in the Federation resulted in the confiscation or surrender of weapons, ammunition or explosives. Overall, 2 pistols, 7 long-barrelled weapons, 5 grenade launchers, 11 mines, 15 hand grenades, 57 rifle grenades, 1.4 kilograms of explosives and some 826 rounds of ammunition were removed from police stations.

Brcko

25. As noted in my previous report (S/1999/284, para. 23), the final award for the Brcko area created the Brcko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the entire territory of the pre-war municipality of Brcko under the exclusive sovereignty of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is anticipated that the Brcko Arbiter will take into consideration the comments of the Governments of the Federation and the Republika Srpska concerning the statute of the Brcko District. In cooperation with the Brcko Supervisor, UNMIBH has already taken the lead in establishing the District's police force. UNMIBH officials have briefed police officers in the new District about the contents of the final award and have conducted extensive discussions with officials from the Interior Ministries in the Federation and the Republika Srpska concerning the District's new police force and judiciary.

Investigation of human rights violations committed by local law enforcement personnel

26. In accordance with its mandate, UNMIBH has continued to pursue investigations of human rights violations committed by local law enforcement personnel. The probation of the Stolac police administration in canton 7 (Mostar) concluded on 3 May after three months. Seven police officers were place on continued probation. The probation followed a performance audit conducted in December 1998 (see S/1999/284, para. 27), during which a special response team of the UNMIBH Human Rights Office conducted 46 detailed interviews with Stolac police officers, inspected all premises and facilities, examined investigation files, employment records, arms registries, official correspondence and administrative files, completed equipment inventories, accompanied the police on patrols and other duties, and interviewed local officials and citizens on the performance and conduct of the police. The team found, as a result of the audit, that the Stolac police did not have a properly functioning organizational structure, that it was subject to inappropriate external influences by the Ministry of Defence and that the number of officers significantly exceeded the authorized numbers. The team also found that the Stolac police lacked a professional and functioning management and that crime prevention and detection measures were inadequate.

27. During the probationary period (3 February-3 May), the special response team fully co-located with the Stolac police administration, occupying an office in the police building, participating in staff meetings, accompanying local police on its duties and generally providing intense advice and assistance. As a result, the Stolac police administration took some significant steps towards creating a professional and multi-ethnic law enforcement unit. Surplus personnel have been disarmed and their identification cards withdrawn; offices have been arranged by function rather than ethnicity; senior staff have begun to hold regular joint meetings; policies for bomb threats and explosion cases have been developed; security plans for the return season that is beginning have been established; and some inappropriate political symbols have been removed. However, major problems in the operations of the Stolac police administration persist, resulting directly from and sustained by the failure of the cantonal Ministry of the Interior to put in place a positive programme of integration. On 12 May the IPTF Commissioner instituted a "100-day agenda for action" to integrate the Bosniac- and Bosnian Croat-dominated elements of the police administration. Cantonal authorities will report progress in achieving the agenda for action to a supervisory committee, headed by the Special Representative and the IPTF Commissioner. A public report on the problems in the State police has been issued by the UNMIBH Human Rights Office.

28. On 7 May a special response team of the UNMIBH Human Rights Office commenced "Operation Transparency", an audit of the Ministry of the Interior in canton 6 (central Bosnia), including police administrations throughout the canton. The review is in response to findings by an investigation support team of the UNMIBH Human Rights Office in the course of its work in the Travnik area (see S/1999/284, para. 29), and is based upon methodology developed for the audit of the Stolac police. The team first reviewed the 12 police administrations, followed by the cantonal ministry buildings in Travnik and Vitez. The team interviewed all heads of department, conducted inspections of

all facilities and equipment and obtained all relevant documentation. Concurrently, the team's legal officers assessed information obtained from the Ministry and the police administrations to review compliance with relevant laws. The special response team focused on the inadequate performance of the cantonal ministry organs and the failure of the Ministry to integrate and unify its organizational structures, which are currently operating as parallel Bosniac- and Bosnian Croat-dominated institutions. It also identified and examined inappropriate external influences on the Ministry and police administration. Following the audit, the special response team will formulate appropriate recommendations to be implemented by the cantonal Interior Ministry.

29. In response to allegations that "foreign-born residents" of Donja Bocinja (Maglaj municipality) in canton 4 (Zenica) have been preventing returns and visits by former Serb residents of the village (see S/1999/284, para. 30), the UNMIBH Human Rights Office is conducting a project to monitor the police in Maglaj and assess whether they provide a safe and secure environment. The intensive monitoring project includes examining the response of the Maglaj police to incidents involving residents, displaced persons and visitors, the handling by Maglaj police of returns and visits to the village, police patrolling of the village, and administrative procedures such as residence and weapons registration carried out by the police. The project also aims to review the personnel and organizational structure of the Maglaj police, and to determine whether they are subject to any inappropriate external influence by the "foreign-born residents".

30. In addition to the special projects described above, the UNMIBH Human Rights Office continues to carry out active investigations of allegations of human rights abuses by local law enforcement officials. On 20 April, after consultations with the Human Rights Coordination centre of the OHR, the UNMIBH Human Rights Office launched a renewed investigation into an infamous incident in Mostar on 10 February 1997 (see S/1997/224, para. 10), when Bosnian Croat police officers from West Mostar fired upon a group of Bosniac civilians at a graveyard, killing 1 and injuring 20 people. Initial investigations by local law enforcement authorities and the ensuing prosecutions were flawed and failed to yield convictions of the perpetrators. The current investigation by cantonal Ministry of the Interior staff is subject to intense monitoring and advice from the UNMIBH Human Rights Office investigators at every stage of its planning and execution.

31. During the reporting period, 16 women who had been forced into prostitution, beaten and otherwise ill-treated sought and obtained assistance from IPTF and the UNMIBH Human Rights Office. The Office, with legal guidance from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the UNMIBH judicial systems assessment project, ensured that the women were not prosecuted and that they were repatriated to their home countries.

32. On 28 April, the district court at Kula, near Sarajevo, acquitted all six defendants charged with the 7 August 1998 murder of Srdan Knezevic, Deputy Chief of the Pale Public Security Centre in the Republika Srpska (see S/1999/284, para. 28). The UNMIBH Human Rights Office has been closely monitoring the trial to ensure that the court did not consider statements which Republika Srpska law enforcement officials had obtained from suspects and witnesses by using torture

and other means of coercion, in accordance with both national and international law prohibiting the use of such evidence in court proceedings. The UNMIBH Human Rights Office is also continuing to monitor the ongoing criminal investigation by the investigating judge of the Sokolac Basic Court against Republika Srpska law enforcement officials suspected of engaging in torture and other misconduct during their investigation into the Knezevic murder. Several of the key suspects have failed to appear despite being summoned several times, and Republika Srpska police have failed to execute arrest warrants that have been ordered against them.

Civil affairs

33. In addition to carrying out its political reporting functions, the Civil Affairs Unit of UNMIBH continues to strengthen its support of the UNMIBH core tasks of police and judicial reform by participating in the minority recruitment working groups and cooperating closely with the IPTF advisers to the cantonal ministries and public security centres. Furthermore, under the direction of my Special Representative, the Unit continues to represent UNMIBH in a variety of inter-agency working groups, headed by the Office of the High Representative, including the Reconstruction and Return Task Force at the national and regional levels, and by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), in implementing local election results from September 1997 and planning for municipal elections schedules for the autumn of 1999. The Civil Affairs unit worked closely with IPTF in monitoring border crossings during the recent influx of refugees from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and played key roles in assisting the establishment of police academies in both entities. Civil affairs officers are increasingly assisting in the UNMIBH judicial system assessment project as it begins focusing on political interference in the judiciary and the monitoring of trials involving accusations of corruption among senior politicians.

34. The UNMIBH Civil Affairs Unit continues to cooperation with IPTF in implementing the mandate of policy reform and restructuring by providing advice on political developments in the country. Two civil affairs officers continue to work wholly on the implementation of the Republika Srpska restructuring agreement, and one officer has been assigned to work with IPTF on the implementation of police restructuring in the Federation. This includes efforts to obtain the agreement of the political authorities in cantons 8 and 10 to measures that would allow the initial inauguration of the police services in those cantons and the provision of advice to the Brcko Supervisor in the implementation of the police and judiciary sections of the final award on Brcko. A Civil Affairs Project Unit continues to work with IPTF on the development of a multi-ethnic border service, minority police recruitment and community policing, and has begun to identify donors familiar with the problems of demobilized soldiers to win commitments for assistance in the retraining and employment of demobilized police.

Judicial system assessment

35. During the past three months, the emphasis of the UNMIBH judicial system assessment project has changed from a comprehensive assessment of the judicial system to focusing on issues of special importance. These include the enforcement of court orders, the security of judges and witnesses, the early phase of the criminal process, the planning of the implementation of the final award on Brcko and operational involvement in trial monitoring.

36. In April 1999, the report on the first three months of the UNMIBH judicial system assessment programme was completed. The report placed special emphasis on the institutional aspect, making use of information collected for every court on staffing, material resources, caseload and judicial background. It also gave a preliminary assessment of the legislative and political dimensions of the judicial system. The report concluded that there were substantial institutional deficiencies and that although further legislative change was required in such fields as employment and criminal and family law, such change alone would not remove the main impediments to the rule of law, which were rooted in the political environment of the court system. UNMIBH presented the conclusions of the report in individual meetings with the Ministers of Justice of each entity and each canton in the Federation.

37. Following the completion of the first phase, the UNMIBH judicial system assessment programme has begun to look at the broad, problematic areas of discrimination, the independence of the judiciary, inter-entity cooperation, delays in court proceedings and enforcement of court orders. In addition, it has started to investigate in detail some more specific problem areas that were uncovered during the first phase. The excessive and somewhat uncritical use of experts in the court system is being studied. Inadequate security for judges, witnesses and others in the court system has also become apparent in several parts of Bosnia. With the support of IPTF, the UNMIBH judicial system assessment programme has liaised with the canton 6 Ministries of the Interior and Justice, with the result that police protection has been increased. Attention is being given to the failure both to appoint the President of the Zepce municipal court and to provide the court with funding. The court has jurisdiction over a Croat pocket within the predominantly Bosniac canton 4. In conjunction with IPTF and the UNMIBH Human Rights Office, work is being undertaken on the failure of the criminal justice system in canton 10 to perform investigations and hold trials in cases with an ethnic component, such as the failure to respond to the riots in Drvar in April 1998. The UNMIBH judicial system assessment programme also has a broader concern with the difficulties endemic to the early stages of the criminal process.

38. The judicial system assessment programme is rendering assistance in Brcko at the request and under the coordination of the Office of the High Representative. An analysis of the implications of the provisions of the final award on Brcko that concern the court system has been presented to the Brcko Supervisor. The assessment programme will be providing one international judicial system officer, with support from another, to assist in the implementation of this part of the award. In addition, the assessment programme team in Tuzla is collaborating with the Office of the High Representative in monitoring the criminal proceedings against Hazim Vikalo, former Prime Minister

of canton 3, and two former cantonal ministers, following allegations of corruption.

Cooperation with other international organizations

39. UNMIBH continues to work closely with other international agencies both in developing responses to specific incidents and in longer-term projects. It continues to cooperate with SFOR in weapons inspections. It also continues its close cooperation with the Office of the High Representative and UNHCR in support of the return of displaced persons and refugees. This is done mainly by advising local police on the preparation of security plans for assessment visits and returns and by monitoring their implementation, as well as by promoting the returns of minority police and monitoring the activities of the local police at the borders, on roads and in the camps set up throughout the country to accommodate new refugees from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. UNMIBH continues to work closely with the Office of the High Representative, SFOR and the European Union's Customs and Fiscal Assistance Organization in preparing for the establishment of a single border service. It works closely with the Office of the High Representative in developing plans for judicial reform. It continues to cooperate with OSCE in implementing the results of the elections of 12 and 13 September 1998 and in planning for municipal elections in the autumn of 1999. It has cooperated fully with the Brcko Supervisor in implementing the final award and has focused on developing the new district's police force and judiciary. IPTF advisers cooperate with the Office of the High Representative and the European Union's Customs and Fiscal Assistance Organization in addressing fraud and organized crime in cantons 6 (Travnik) and 7 (Mostar).

40. The success of UNMIBH in establishing its programme of co-location (see para. 17 above) has led the Mission to explore new avenues of internal restructuring so as to become more efficient in its daily operations and better equipped for cooperation with other principal organizations, and to facilitate relationships with local authorities. It is expected that the Mission will reduce the number of regions in line with the boundaries of SFOR and the other principal organizations, and that each region will be reorganized internally under a single regional coordinator responsible directly to my Special Representative so as to improve cooperation among the Mission's components.

III. ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

41. As described in my previous report (S/1998/284, para. 38), my Special Representative continues to coordinate and initiate programmes of the various United Nations agencies operating in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In biweekly coordinating meetings, UNMIBH briefs the agencies on its progress in achieving its mandate, as well as on political developments and security concerns in the mission area. As the designated official for security, my Special Representative has been coordinating the response of United Nations agencies to security concerns in the Republika Srpska following the announcement of the final award on Brcko, the dismissal of Republika Srpska President Poplasen and the NATO air strikes in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

42. The Emergency Coordination Office of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in Bosnia and Herzegovina continues to focus its activities on assistance to rural displaced and minority returnees by providing agricultural assistance and creating income-generating projects in rural areas. It also continues to provide technical support and liaison to the Ministries of Agriculture, in addition to preparing a mid-term strategy for sustainable agricultural development. FAO is completing plans to begin an inventory of the post-war land resource situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina in July. The inventory aims at supporting routine soil surveys, the analysis of results and the storing of data in digital format. FAO will also organize training programmes that can bring the national methodologies in soil surveys up to international standards.

International Labour Organization

43. The International Labour Organization has continued to provide vocational training and technical assistance programmes in construction and several engineering fields, microenterprise and small enterprise development and promotion of social dialogue. Training in the building and construction sector for vulnerable groups in canton 1 (Una-Sana), which was financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), has continued with funding from the Government of Luxembourg.

International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

44. The International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia continues to carry out its mandate to prosecute persons responsible for serious violations of international law committed on the territory of the former Yugoslavia since 1991 (see S/1998/1174, para. 32). The total number of accused persons pending arrest or completion of proceedings before the Tribunal stands at 59, with 23 indictments. In a case concluded in May, Zlatko Aleksovski was found guilty, both as an individual participant and as a commander, of violating the laws or customs of war and sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment. Four other trials are ongoing. Preparations continue for the commencement of the 1999 exhumation programme, which will proceed until October.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

45. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, which in Bosnia and Herzegovina works in close cooperation with and under the operational authority of my Special Representative, has continued to focus its activities on economic and social rights, discrimination and gender issues. With regard to the problem of trafficking of persons, the Office has initiated a programme to ensure protection for persons who are found in situations of forced prostitution. The programme aims at facilitating safe and voluntary repatriation for those who request it, access to health care, legal aid and counselling. It has already handled 16 cases of individuals from the Republic of Moldova, Romania and the Ukraine. The policing parts of the programme are implemented in cooperation with UNMIBH, while the International Organization for Migration has assisted in repatriation. During the reporting period, the Office

organized the visit of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mary Robinson, to Bosnia and Herzegovina (6-8 May), and supported the mandate of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights by organizing his visits to the region.

United Nations Development Programme

46. The United Nations Development Programme has continued to focus on capacity-building, mobilization of resources and implementation of projects for mine clearance, area-based reconstruction and development and short-term employment generation. In addition, UNDP continues to implement small-scale labour-intensive activities associated with village employment and environmental programmes. During the reporting period, UNDP has taken the initial steps to field a team of consultants to formulate an integrated recovery programme for Brcko, in support of the implementation of the final award. The formulation of the programme is being undertaken in close consultation with the Office of the High Representative and UNMIBH. UNDP has also initiated consultations on the preparation of Bosnia and Herzegovina's first national human development report. The report is being prepared by eminent experts from all three nationalities in the country.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

47. From 1 January to 30 April 1999, an estimated 10,800 refugees returned to Bosnia and Herzegovina, most of them from Germany. This number does not include an unknown number of Bosnian Serb refugees who have begun returning from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia since 24 March. The total number of refugees having returned to Bosnia since the end of the war has reached some 330,000. Another 256,000 displaced persons have returned within Bosnia, but the overall estimated number of displaced persons has continued to increase to approximately 850,000, as refugees relocated upon repatriation outnumber those who return to their pre-war homes.

48. Registered minority returns within Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1999 remain below expectations, with 1,721 recorded returns as at 31 March. Field monitoring has, however, indicated that spontaneous returns, primarily by ethnic Serbs, increased considerably with the arrival of the spring. Some of these returns are obviously linked to the conflict in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which is also having an impact on the economic situation in the Republika Srpska. UNHCR has recorded 766 Croats (to Sarajevo and Vares) and 130 Bosniacs (to central Bosnia) as having returned within the Federation, while 667 Serbs have returned from the Republika Srpska or the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Federation (mostly to Sarajevo and Drvar). Another 15 Croats and 143 Bosniacs returned to the Republika Srpska (Bosanska Gradiska and Banja Luka).

49. By the end of April, the overall number of refugees from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Bosnia and Herzegovina had exceeded 50,000, with close to 17,600 arriving in 1998 and 1999 from Kosovo, an estimated 20,000 arriving from the Sandzak, mostly during the last week of March, and a large but unknown number of Serbs, estimated to be at least 10,100, moving from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Republika Srpska. Some of these ethnic Serbs are

refugees from Croatia in a secondary displacement, adding to the estimated 30,000 Croatian refugees from the Krajina already in Bosnia and Herzegovina, mostly in the Banja Luka area. Some 4,000 refugees were being accommodated in collective quarters as at the end of March, while all others had found private accommodation, often with friends and relatives. The Ministry for Civil Affairs and Communications continues to be fully engaged and operationally responsible for the protection and assistance of the refugees, with considerable support from UNHCR and a range of non-governmental organization partners.

50. Identification of appropriate sites for new refugee centres for the continuing influx from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as well as inequities in the humanitarian assistance provided to needy Bosnian populations, remain key issues that require early attention. A contingency plan has been developed by UNHCR, in close consultation with the Government, non-governmental organizations, UNMIBH and SFOR, to respond to the potentially large and rapid influx of refugees from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

United Nations Children's Fund

51. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) opened two schools for pregnant women in the Republika Srpska in April 1999. In addition, it has developed an action plan for the eradication of measles, as well as a strategy for the eradication of poliomyelitis in the Federation. It has cooperated with local health authorities in organizing an immunization campaign for refugee children from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In the field of education, UNICEF supported the teacher training college in Sarajevo in completing the first cycle of the active learning project with the development of training materials and modules for use by teachers throughout the Federation. School materials for refugee children from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia have been procured for distribution. Two training sessions were held for 40 teachers and school psychologists from the Republika Srpska and the Federation concerning children in need of special protection measures. In cooperation with Banja Luka University, UNICEF completed an evaluation of the quality of life of adolescents in the Republika Srpska as a basis for providing psychosocial assistance to them. The rehabilitation of playrooms in paediatric hospitals in Banja Luka, Doboj and Sarajevo has been completed. A radio programme in Albanian for refugee children from Kosovo has begun.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

52. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) won strong support from national Governments and donors for its project to reconstruct Mostar's old bridge at the fifth donors' conference for Bosnia and Herzegovina, held on 20 and 21 May 1999. UNESCO is also participating in the reconstruction of the National and University Library in Sarajevo by providing equipment for the local area network. It has also begun a project to develop and modernize the archives of the Federation. UNESCO continues implementation of a project to restore the sixteenth-century Tabacica Mosque in Mostar, as well as a project for the museum of the Franciscan monastery of Kraljeva Sutjeska. It held teacher training seminars in Bihac (canton 1), Gorazde (canton 5), Travnik (canton 6), Zenica (canton 4), Tuzla (canton 3) and Sarajevo (canton 9) in March and April, and a national seminar on supporting

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children with special needs in May. It established a project for income-generating initiatives for women in the eastern part of the Republika Srpska. Reconstruction and rehabilitation of schools continue in cantons 1, 4 and 5. The reconstruction of a primary school gymnasium in Sarajevo was completed in May.

World Health Organization

53. The World Health Organization continues to provide support to the entities' Ministries of Health. The support, which focuses on technical advice and coordination of international health, has been scaled back in line with increasing domestic capacity in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Within its humanitarian assistance programme, the family medicine programme was completed and a decision was taken to close three of the four field offices.

World Bank

54. The World Bank's activities continues to focus on three key elements: donor coordination, project implementation, and support for the country's transition to a market economy through economic policy advice and support for budgets and balance of payments. The World Bank and the European Union jointly chaired a fifth successful donors' conference in Brussels on 20 and 21 May, where donors pledged another $1.05 billion to Bosnia and Herzegovina. The World Bank continues implementation of the 26 reconstruction projects it has funded and managed. As many of these near completion, the Bank is increasingly focusing on economic policy reforms, which will promote private sector investment and foster self-sustained growth.

55. The Bank has begun a local development project to help municipalities obtain credit for priority social and economic infrastructure projects and a basic health project to establish a cost-effective, community-based, primary health care system and to improve management in each entity's health sector. It recently negotiated a second public finance structural adjustment credit and a banking and enterprise privatization structural adjustment credit to assist the Governments in both entities to implement their strategy of privatization. It has also negotiated a project to provide working capital to export-oriented businesses and, in coordination with UNESCO, a pilot cultural heritage project for the restoration of the bridge and old town in Mostar.

World Food Programme

56. The World Food Programme (WFP) will conclude its food assistance operations in Bosnia and Herzegovina in June, as recommended by the joint food aid needs assessment mission conducted in March 1998. The conclusion of the operations reflects the fact that the country is no longer in an emergency situation and is decisively on the road to recovery. Since WFP began providing food aid to people in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1992, over 1 million tons of food aid have been distributed to more than 2 million refugees, displaced persons and other war-affected people throughout the country. During the war, the food aid programme provided a means of survival to the majority of the country's population. Since the beginning of 1998, WFP has focused attention on reassessing the food aid needs of the country in the light of improvements in

the socio-economic situation. In consultation with ministerial authorities, beneficiary criteria have been established to identify only the most vulnerable households, which would be considered classic social cases in any society. In cooperation with centres for social welfare, the caseload has been brought in line with the country's social welfare system in order to ensure a smooth transition of responsibility to local authorities in June 1999.

IV. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

57. On 8 June, by its resolution 53/233, the General Assembly appropriated an amount of $167.6 million gross for the maintenance of UNMIBH for the 12-month period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000. Therefore, should the Security Council extend the mandate of UNMIBH for a further 12-month period, as recommended in paragraph 64 below, the cost for the extension would be limited to that amount. As at 31 May 1999, unpaid assessed contributions to the UNMIBH special account amounted to $38 million. Total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations at the same date amounted to $1,568 million.

V. OBSERVATIONS

58. UNMIBH contributes to the establishment of the rule of law in Bosnia and Herzegovina by reforming and restructuring the police, assessing the functioning of the existing judicial system and monitoring and auditing the performance of the police and other agencies involved in the maintenance of law and order. In establishing the rule of law, the development of an impartial and effective judiciary is an essential complement to a restructured police force. During the most recent mandate period, significant progress was achieved by UNMIBH as documented in this and previous reports. With the conclusion of the police restructuring agreement, the authorities in the Republika Srpska have, for the first time, agreed to the principle of multi-ethnic policing in their entity and to concrete benchmarks for making it a reality. The establishment of joint working groups for minority recruitment in each Federation canton has accelerated the inclusion of minorities in the Federation police. The establishment of the police academy in the Federation and the planned opening of a provisional academy in the Republika Srpska at the end of June 1999 are important steps towards the creation of a well-trained police force. Still, notwithstanding all the progress, the number of minority police officers remains disappointingly low, and the difficulties encountered at each step of the way indicate how deep-rooted is the resistance towards multi-ethnic policing among some of the dominating political forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

59. UNMIBH has continued to develop its close engagement of senior, mid-level and local police officials in the Republika Srpska and the Federation in working groups on the implementation of restructuring agreements, in audits of police services in the Federation, in training and advising the police in the conduct of criminal investigations and in monitoring everyday performance of the local police forces. Through this engagement, UNMIBH has developed the capacity to sustain progress towards meeting the benchmarks contained in the agreement on police restructuring in the Republika Srpska and reinvigorating efforts towards meeting fully the goals contained in the Bonn-Petersberg Agreement for the

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Federation. Close coordination with other international agencies has facilitated the return of minority police to the Federation and the conduct of investigations into organized crime, and has strengthened the efforts of UNMIBH towards police reform to ensure that police officials will continue to support the implementation of agreements to which they are signatories.

60. In addition to regular monitoring through targeted independent and joint IPTF patrols, UNMIBH has developed innovative forms of monitoring that involve both civil affairs officers and IPTF monitors. These include co-locating in police facilities and holding regular consultations with civilian authorities at all levels of government; working with the police in criminal investigations aimed at uncovering organized crime and terrorism; devising a new approach to auditing police services in municipalities and cantons of the Federation; continuing investigation of police involvement in human rights abuses in areas of return; and new forms of court and trial monitoring. These innovative forms of monitoring will enable UNMIBH to oblige local law enforcement agencies, in the early stages of establishing the rule of law, to operate in a manner fully consistent with democratic practice.

61. Further progress in the Mission's central task of police reform continues to require tangible material support for the modernization of the country's police infrastructure. Such support is critical to sustainable progress in police restructuring. The Police Assistance Trust Fund will not be able to shoulder the burden of such material support effectively in the absence of significant new contributions. UNMIBH has been placing greater emphasis on improved coordination and facilitation of bilateral donor aid by IPTF so that the training and equipment needs identified by IPTF may be met through bilateral arrangements, but experience suggests that this will meet only a portion of the needs.

62. Political developments in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the wider region continue to challenge the establishment of the rule of law. In the Republika Srpska, progress has been made difficult by continuing opposition to multi-ethnic police among a significant part of the political forces in this entity. In addition, there has been increasing insecurity associated with the popular response against the establishment of the Brcko District and the dismissal of Republika Srpska President Poplasen, as well as increasing tension and economic deprivation following the NATO air strikes in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Progress in developing self-sustaining institutions in the Federation has been complicated by the killing of the Deputy Minister of the Interior, by disappointing progress in sustaining the returns of minorities and by continued efforts, especially among parts of the Croat population, to raise the possibility of revising fundamental principles of the General Framework Agreement for Peace. Recent developments in the wider region add another, broader layer of insecurity to efforts to implement agreements rooted in the rule of law. On the other hand, experience has shown that broad sectors of the population are willing to use the mechanisms of integration, in particular the common licence plate and the common currency, to establish and deepen contacts between the two entities of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

63. The difficulties encountered in trying to establish self-sustaining political institutions throughout the country have forced the High

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Representative to use his authority creatively in support of implementing the General Framework Agreement. Continuing close cooperation of UNMIBH with UNHCR, SFOR and the Office of the High Representative will continue to be necessary to address impediments to a sustainable peace. In this regard, the strong and consistent support of SFOR will again remain essential in providing adequate security arrangements for the successful implementation of the UNMIBH mandate. I appeal to the Governments of the members of the Security Council to extend their full support to the efforts of UNMIBH to implement its core mandate of creating professional, multi-ethnic police services in the Federation and the Republika Srpska.

64. UNMIBH, and the international community in general, still have a considerable way to go before the peace process in Bosnia and Herzegovina becomes self-sustainable. The Mission has developed the mechanisms to effective positive changes and has built a solid basis for further progress. With continued persistent and determined work by UNMIBH, as well as with financial and political support by Member States, the United Nations can make a decisive contribution to the peace process in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is therefore recommended that the Security Council extend the mandate of UNMIBH for another period of 12 months.

65. I would like to express my appreciation for the effective and inspiring way in which my Special Representative, Elisabeth Rehn, has led UNMIBH over the past year. I also want to commend the Commissioner of IPTF and all the women and men of UNMIBH for their tireless and courageous service in the cause of peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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Annex

Composition of the International Police Task Force as at 4 June 1999[a]

Argentina	35
Austria	39
Bangladesh	33
Bulgaria	44
Canada	29
Chile	29
Denmark	28
Egypt	34
Estonia	5
Fiji	5
Finland	21
France	95
Germany	114
Ghana	99
Greece	9
Hungary	37
Iceland	3
India	102
Indonesia	31
Ireland	27
Italy	22
Jordan	191
Kenya	11
Lithuania	2
Malaysia	47
Nepal	41
Netherlands	45
Nigeria	22
Norway	24
Pakistan	98
Poland	49
Portugal	53
Romania	20
Russian Federation	34
Senegal	20
Spain	57
Sweden	56
Switzerland	4
Thailand	5
Tunisia	2
Turkey	18
Ukraine	32
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	80
United States of America	168
Total	1 919

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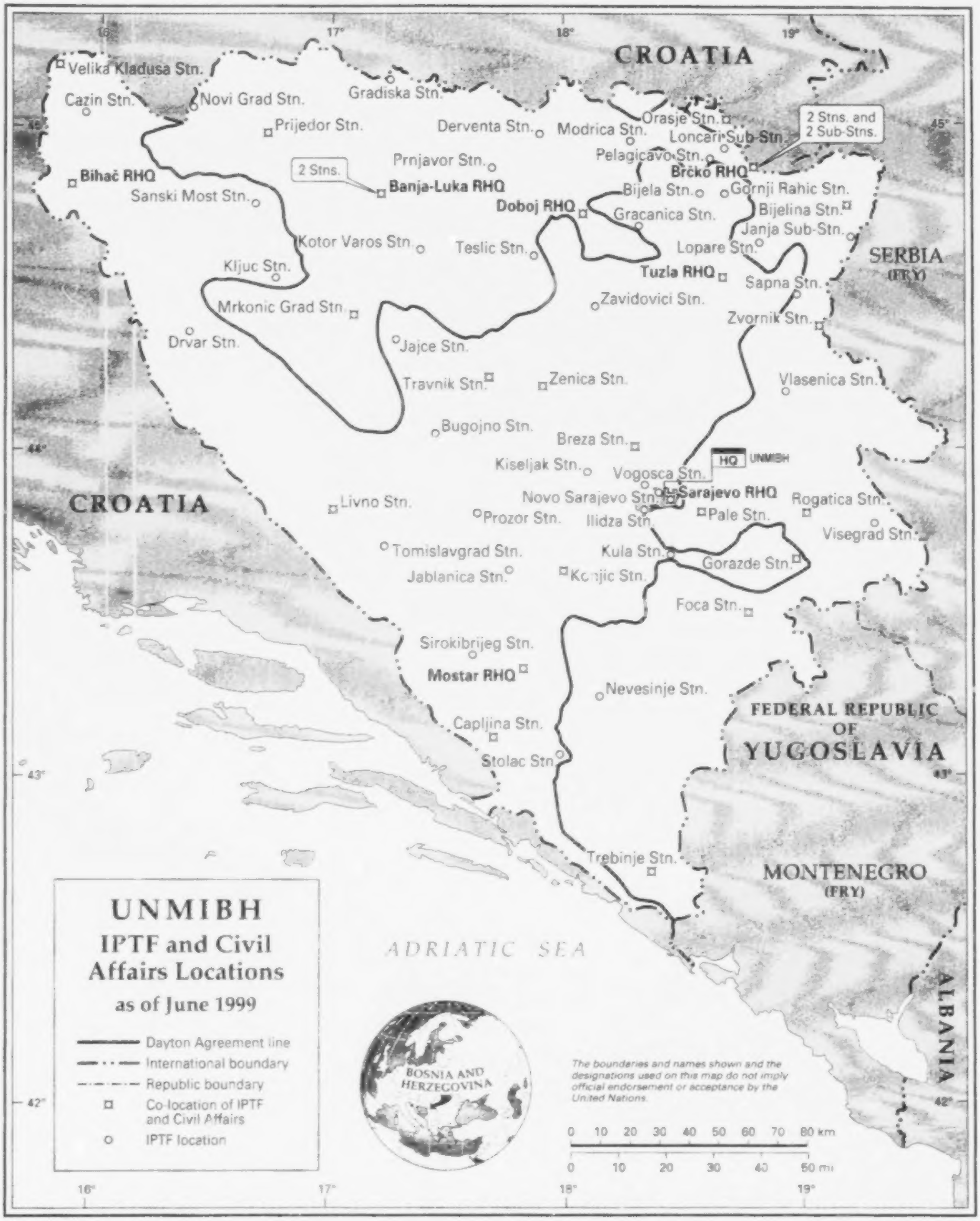
[a] The number of civilian police monitors varies owing to ongoing contingent rotations.



UNMIBH
IPTF and Civil Affairs Locations
as of June 1999

16°
17°
18°
19°
45°
44°
43°
42°
CROATIA
Velika Kladusa Stn.
Cazin Stn.
Novi Grad Stn.
Gradiska Stn.
Prijedor Stn.
Derventa Stn.
Modrica Stn.
Orasje Stn.
Loncari Sub-Stn.
2 Stns. and
2 Sub-Stns.
Pelagicavo Stn.
Brcko RHQ
Bihač RHQ
2 Stns.
Banja-Luka RHQ
Prnjavor Stn.
Sanski Most Stn.
Doboj RHQ
Bijela Stn.
Gornji Rahic Stn.
Gracanica Stn.
Bijelina Stn.
Janja Sub-Stn.
Kotor Varos Stn.
Teslic Stn.
Lopare Stn.
SERBIA
(FRY)
Kljuc Stn.
Tuzla RHQ
Sapna Stn.
Zavidovici Stn.
Mrkonic Grad Stn.
Zvornik Stn.
Drvar Stn.
Jajce Stn.
Travnik Stn.
Zenica Stn.
Vlasenica Stn.
Bugojno Stn.
Breza Stn.
HQ
UNMIBH
Kiseljak Stn.
Vogosca Stn.
Sarajevo RHQ
Novo Sarajevo Stn.
Rogatica Stn.
Livno Stn.
Prozor Stn.
Ilidza Stn.
Pale Stn.
Visegrad Stn.
Tomislavgrad Stn.
Kula Stn.
Gorazde Stn.
Jablanica Stn.
Konjic Stn.
Foca Stn.
Sirokibrijeg Stn.
Mostar RHQ
Nevesinje Stn.
FEDERAL REPUBLIC
OF
YUGOSLAVIA
Capljina Stn.
Stolac Stn.
Trebinje Stn.
MONTENEGRO
(FRY)
ADRIATIC SEA
ALBANIA
BOSNIA AND
HERZEGOVINA
Dayton Agreement line
International boundary
Republic boundary
Co-location of IPTF and Civil Affairs
IPTF location
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 km
0 10 20 30 40 50 mi

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Map No. 3946 Rev. 3 UNITED NATIONS
June 1999

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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 11 JUNE 1999 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to inform you and, through you, the members of the Security Council, that, pursuant to paragraph 8 (a) (ii) of Security Council resolution 986 (1995) of 14 April 1995, the Government of Iraq has submitted to me its distribution plan for the purchase and distribution of humanitarian supplies during the new period specified in paragraph 1 of resolution 1242 (1999) of 21 May 1999. The Government of Iraq was informed today that I had approved the plan on the understanding that its implementation would be governed by resolutions 986 (1995) and 1242 (1999) and the Memorandum of Understanding concluded on 20 May 1996 between the United Nations Secretariat and the Government of Iraq (S/1996/356), and would be without prejudice to the procedures followed by the Security Council Committee established by resolution 661 (1990).

A copy of the list of supplies and goods accompanying the distribution plan will be made available to the Security Council Committee. The list has been scrutinized by experts of the United Nations Special Commission, who concluded that, on the basis of the limited information given in the annexes, no prohibited items could be identified. They will keep the matter under review and provide further assessment in the light of additional information that may become available.

The distribution plan and the letter conveying my acceptance of the plan are attached.

(Signed) Kofi A. ANNAN

Annex I

[Original: English]

Letter dated 11 June 1999 from the Executive Director of the Office of the Iraq Programme addressed to the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations

On behalf of the Secretary-General, I have the honour to acknowledge receipt, under cover of a letter dated 2 June 1999 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations, addressed to the Secretary-General, of the distribution plan submitted by your Government for the new period as specified in paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 1242 (1999) of 21 May 1999, and would like to inform you that I have been authorized by the Secretary-General to convey in this respect the following.

Security Council resolutions 986 (1995) of 14 April 1995 and 1242 (1999) require that the Government of Iraq guarantee, on the basis of a plan to be submitted to and approved by the Secretary-General, equitable distribution of medicine, health supplies, foodstuffs, and materials and supplies for essential civilian needs (humanitarian supplies) exported to Iraq under the conditions defined by those resolutions. The Memorandum of Understanding concluded on 20 May 1996 between the United Nations Secretariat and the Government of Iraq (S/1996/356) provides that the Government of Iraq shall prepare a distribution plan describing in detail the procedures to be followed by the competent authorities with a view to ensuring the equitable distribution of humanitarian supplies and submit the plan to the Secretary-General for approval. The Memorandum states in this regard that if the Secretary-General is satisfied that the plan adequately ensures equitable distribution of humanitarian supplies to the Iraqi population throughout the country, he will so inform the Government of Iraq.

Under the prevailing circumstances, both in terms of Iraq's oil export capacity and the possibility of fluctuating oil prices, it may not be possible to reach the revenue target pursuant to paragraph 2 of resolution 1242 (1999). Accordingly, it is noted that adjustments had to be made in formulating the distribution plan, bearing in mind in particular, priorities for the food and nutrition and health sectors, as well as intersectoral complementarity.

In the event that it is estimated that revenue could be generated at a level that would exceed the target referred to in paragraph 2 of resolution 1242 (1999), in anticipation of the Security Council's review of this matter pursuant to paragraph 14 of resolution 1242 (1999), the Secretary-General will consult with the Government of Iraq concerning the utilization of the additional revenue and, as necessary, make recommendations to the Security Council.

I have the honour to inform the Government of Iraq through you that, having examined the distribution plan, the Secretary-General has come to the conclusion that the plan, if properly implemented, should meet the requirements of

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equitable distribution of humanitarian goods to the Iraqi population throughout the country. The plan is therefore approved with the following understandings.

Bearing in mind the difficulties experienced during previous phases in meeting the overall revenue target of distribution plans, the sectoral allocations in table 1 of the plan should be kept under review with due regard to paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 1153 (1998) providing that the food and nutrition and health sectors are allocated funds on a priority basis. In particular, given the unsatisfactory nutritional situation prevalent in Iraq and the necessity of providing a full food basket on a monthly basis, and also taking into account the effects of the current drought, it is essential to keep under constant review the funding level of the food sector.

Pursuant to paragraph 9 of resolution 1242 (1999), the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Government of Iraq, is required to submit to the Council, by 30 June 1999, a detailed list of parts and equipment necessary for the purpose described in paragraph 1 of resolution 1175 (1998). The Secretary-General takes note of the proposal in paragraph 12 of the plan and will review the subject matter, without prejudice to a decision which the Security Council may wish to take regarding the funding level and any additional allocations for oil spare parts and equipment.

I should also like to inform you that the Secretary-General's acceptance of the plan does not constitute an endorsement of either the budgetary allocation for equipment and supplies in support of the banking requirements, referred to in paragraph 67 of the plan, or the specific items listed in annex IX to the plan. In this regard, I should like to reiterate the understanding on the subject of banking requirements conveyed to the Permanent Representative of Iraq in my letter dated 11 December 1998, informing him of the Secretary-General's approval of the distribution plan for phase V (S/1998/1158, annex I).

The approval of the distribution plan is subject to the condition that its implementation is governed by the relevant provisions of Security Council resolutions 986 (1995) and 1242 (1999) and the Memorandum of Understanding and that, in case of inconsistency between the particular provisions of the plan, on the one hand, and the resolutions and the Memorandum of Understanding, on the other, the provisions of the latter documents shall prevail.

The distribution plan contains a categorized list of supplies and goods to be purchased and imported under the plan. The approval of the plan is without prejudice to actions that might be taken by the Security Council Committee regarding applications for export of particular items contained in the list submitted for the Committee's consideration in accordance with its procedures.

The joint unit established by resolution 1051 (1996) will continue to review the categorized list, in the light of additional information that may become available, for the purposes of identifying items that are subject to monitoring because of their possible dual use for civilian and prohibited purposes under Security Council resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991 and other relevant resolutions.

Amendments to the plan, where appropriate, should meet the requirements outlined in paragraph 5 of resolution 1153 (1998). It is recognized that in certain sectors not all the information required under paragraph 5 of the resolution could be provided in the plan at this stage because of the complexity of the activities and the range of items to be procured. Accordingly, the Government, as well as the United Nations agencies and programmes, should take all necessary steps to ensure that applications submitted to the United Nations Secretariat will indicate priority and complementarity in compliance with paragraph 5 of resolution 1153 (1998).

Finally, the approval of the distribution plan submitted by the Government of Iraq does not necessarily constitute an endorsement of all information or statements contained in the plan, and is without prejudice to any recommendation arising from the supplementary report of the Secretary-General (S/1998/90), as endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 1153 (1998).

(Signed) Benon V. SEVAN
Executive Director

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Annex II

[Original: Arabic]

Letter dated 2 June 1999 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the distribution and procurement plan submitted by the Government of the Republic of Iraq under the memorandum of understanding of 20 May 1996 and Security Council resolution 1242 (1999). My Government would appreciate its speedy approval. The categorized lists of items will be delivered to your office in the course of next week.

(Signed) Rokan Hama AL-ANBUGE
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Enclosure

DISTRIBUTION PLAN

Submitted by the Government of Iraq to the
Secretary-General of the United Nations
in accordance with the
Memorandum of Understanding
of 20 May 1996 and
Security Council resolution 1242 (1999)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The present Distribution Plan is prepared as referred to in section 2 of the Memorandum of Understanding signed on 20 May 1996 between the Government of Iraq and the UN Secretariat (referred to hereinafter as the "MOU") for the purchase and distribution of food, medicine, medical supplies and equipment and other supplies necessary for the essential civilian needs to help alleviate the hardships suffered by the people of Iraq. The plan constitutes an important element in the implementation of SCR 1242 (1999) and the Secretary-General's report of 18 May 1999 (S/1999/573). It includes a classified list of supplies and goods to be purchased and imported by Iraq for this purpose.

2. For the three northern Iraqi governorates, namely Dohuk, Erbil and Suleimaniyah, the procurement and distribution of essential civilian humanitarian supplies as well as rehabilitation activities will be the responsibility of the United Nations Inter-Agency Humanitarian Programme, (hereinafter "the Programme",) in accordance with paragraph 20 of the MOU and paragraphs 3 and 6 of its Annex I. In accordance with paragraph 2 of Annex I of the MOU, the humanitarian requirements of the three northern governorates in the Distribution Plan, (hereinafter "the Plan") were identified by the Programme, taking into consideration all relevant circumstances in the three northern governorates and in the rest of the country, in order to ensure equitable distribution. These requirements were discussed with the Government of Iraq and incorporated in the Plan.

3. A total amount of US$ 2.704 billion shall be available to meet the humanitarian needs of the people of Iraq. The Plan allocates US$ 915 million for food sector and US$ 207 million for food supporting and hadndling supplies sub-sector. The general food basket contains calories and protein, especially for animal protein (as dried whole milk and/or cheese) which will contribute 8.4% of total protein, and as reflected (in table below). The inclusion of weaning sercal for infants fills an important nutritional need.

General rations	Plan VI
Calories (Kcal)	2150
Protein-non-animal	46.5
Protein-animal	4.27
Total protein	50.77

Infants	Plan VI
Calories (Kcal)	696
Protein	19.7

Fortification of vegetable oil with Vitamin A will help reduce the proven public health problem of this deficiency. Fortification of salt with iodine will continue as before, to reduce the problem of Iodine efficiency disorders, known to be prevalent throughout Iraq.

The distribution of food will be carried out within the existing framework according to the ration system currently applied, which is described in the previous distribution plans.

The Plan allocates US$ 207 million for the Food sub-sector for spare parts and equipment, pursuant to the activities of storage and transportation of foodstuffs and grain milling as well as delivering them to consumers in conformity with the quantities of goods imported, in accordance with the MOU.

4. US$ 250 million are allocated to the Medical Services sector, 50% of which is for the import of medical supplies, equipment and required items for the rehabilitation of different equipment in Hospitals and Health Centers, While the other 50% is for the import of medicine. It should be noted that all Iraqi citizens, Arab and foreign residents have access to public health services. Medicine for chronic diseases will be the first priority among others. Spare parts will be purchased to repair service equipment, such as air-conditioning equipment and hospital elevators throughout the country. Subject to the provisions of the MOU relating to the three northern governorates, health commodities will reach the beneficiaries through hospitals and primary health care centers using the existing distribution system. The Plan allocates US $44 million for the three northern governorates, of which US $ 18 million is for medicines and US $ 26 million for the rehabilitation of the health infrastructure including the procurement of medical supplies and equipment.

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US$ 6 million are allocated for supplemental nutrition support for pregnant and lactating mothers, by providing high protein biscuits, which will be distributed on a monthly basis to pregnant mothers in their last trimester, to lactating mothers for three months after birth, and malnourished children through Community Child Care Units/MOH in Iraq.
Micro-nutrients (Iron and multi-vitamins) will be distributed to pregnant and lactating mothers through MCH centers.
With roughly 50,000 births per month, the funds allocated for this distribution are sufficient to provide the additional caloric requirements for pregnant and lactating mothers.

5. The conditions of potable water and sanitation systems remain critical throughout Iraq. Rehabilitation requirements are estimated at over US $ 500 million. However, due to limited funds, the Plan allocates US$ 280 million, of which US$ 90 million is for Baghdad serving about 6 million people in the city and its surrounding districts. US$ 160 million to provided the rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in the remaining governorates, and US$ 30 million for the rehabilitation of water and sanitation facilities in the three northern governorates. Deterioration in this sector continues as referred to in the UN Secretary-General's report of 18 May 1999 (S/1999/573). The report pointed out that the situation requires greater attention in this sector, which has a serious impact on public health, environment and population, especially children, women and the elderly. Equipment will be imported to rehabilitate potable water and sanitation facilities in Baghdad and other governorates.

6. As a result of the destruction inflicted on the electricity sector and the lack of spare parts and equipment for maintenance, the situation has severely deteriorated resulting in harsh power cuts for all types of consumers. The power generation, transmission and distribution systems have all suffered from lack of maintenance and the report of the UN Secretary-General of 19 Nov. 1998 (S/1998/1100) referred to this situation. The Distribution Plan/Phase III stated that the shortage of electric power has resulted in daily planned load shedding throughout Iraq and the deficit was 1600 MW in 1996; the maximum load was 5300 MW during July 1997 and it was 5600 MW during the summer of 1998. The impact of what appears to be a drought period starting with the winter of 1998 is going to compound this situation. Historical low water levels, adding at least another 300 MW deficit to the present deficit of 1700 MW already seriously affect hydro-electrical power generation. This situation will lead to even more frequent power cuts for all consumers including hospitals, water treatment and sewage plants, wheat mills, irrigation and drainage pump

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stations, schools, universities, fuel stations and other services. One measure that would remedy the present situation is the immediate approval of a large number of contracts presently on hold. Other measures are under consideration of the Ministry of Industry. However, the impact of measures taken now would only be felt at least one year after coming into effect due to the long lead times required for electricity generation in a cost effective manner.

The amount required to rehabilitate this sector is very large. However, to address minimum requirements, this Plan allocates US$ 440 million for this sector. US$ 140 million is for the three northern governorates. The amount allocated would be used largely for enhancing power generation by completing the repairs required to the structures of the dams at Dokan and Derbandikhan and rehabilitation of their power generation units as well as the introduction of new generating capacity using fuel to be provided by GOI. The present drought conditions have seriously affected the electricity supply situation, which necessitates immediate action in this regard. Works on rehabilitation of the transmission and distribution networks are also expected to be undertaken.

7. The Agricultural sector continues to suffer from the continuous deterioration of basic infrastructure and supporting public services, as well as serious shortages of agricultural machinery and basic inputs. The situation is further aggravated by the severe drought during the winter cropping season of 1998-1999.

A 50-96 percent drop in rainfall during winter 98/99 has caused complete failure in germination of 70% of the rain-fed areas and low yields are anticipated in the remaining 30%. The irrigation sector was drastically affected, as the flows in the two main rivers are the lowest since 1930. This is compounded by the lowering of water tables leading to drying up of irrigation wells, there by further reducing available water for summer crop irrigation.

The adopted approach for the sector considered the interrelation of the various production factors as well as the emerged needs as a result of the drought.

The vital role of the Agricultural sector is enhancing the availability of locally produced food items, mainly animal protein, vegetables, fruits and other oil seed crops. The Plan intends to address the basic needs for veterinary infrastructure rehabilitation, and upgrading of the veterinary service capacity to respond to epidemic diseases. The plan also considered needed resources to sustain the GOI poultry programme. Expansion in fish production as well as the enhancement of dairy production have been addressed within the available meager resources.

The sector will receive US$274 million to respond to urgent needs. Of that amount, US$123 million is allocated to irrigation sector to address part of the water resources rehabilitation needs, and to partially secure needed equipment and spare parts.

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The balance of US$99 million is designated to agricultural production, including poultry production. A total of US$52 million has been allocated to the agricultural sector in the three northern governorates of Iraq. The Plan has focused on the enhancement of domestic food production in order to contribute towards improving the diet of the population as this concerns both quantity and quality, in particular micro-nutrients, vitamins and animal protein. The proposed activities cover the provision, of the basic inputs for vegetable, fruit and animal production. These include inputs needed for soil preparation, irrigation, fertilizer, plant protection chemicals, and drugs for the control of animal diseases.

Identified drought related input will be submitted later, in order to facilitate expeditious approval and funding as it is of high priority in this emergency situation.

8. Primary, Secondary and Higher Education sectors are in need of major rehabilitation work. The effects are clear on schools and other educational facilities; there are 4100 damaged school buildings. In addition to the increase in density of pupils in each classroom, there is a severe shortage of desks, where more than one pupil share one desk. There is also severe shortage of books, whereby there is an actual need for preparing 50 million books annually. Due to a lack of printing materials and papers, the printing facilities of the Ministry of Education have stopped. All schools suffer from severe shortages of laboratories, aid and training materials. This undermined teachers and student rehabilitation and training. Higher education and public education have been also affected by the shortage of books and materials required by scientific departments of Iraqi universities. The needs of higher education for laboratory equipment required for students in medicine, pharmacy, and agriculture will be provided. Other general needs, such as reference books, spare parts for laboratory equipment, photocopiers and educational supplies will be made available as stressed by the UN Secretary-Generals report of 18 May 1999 (S/1999/573). This sector will receive US$ 127 million, out of this amount US$ 57 million will be provided for primary education, and US$ 42 million for higher education. US$ 28 million is allocated for the three northern governorates to meet the necessary requirements of primary and secondary schools, as will as higher education.

9. The Settlement Rehabilitation Program in the three northern governorates is aimed at those who require immediate support to enable their permanent resettlement in their appropriate places, and assisting population in cities and towns to ensure their access to infrastructure and services. This is achieved

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through the provision of consolidated packages of services in the areas of: a) rural village resettlement; b) rehabilitation of resettled villages; c) infrastructure and services rehabilitation in townships and urban areas; and d) basic assistance for resettlement of families. A total funding of US$ 54 million is allocated to this sector under the current Plan.

10. Landmines in the three northern Governorates continue to claim the lives of many people. An estimated 20% of the arable land of the region cannot be cultivated because of land mines. The implementation of humanitarian programs, including resettlement, are also being severely hampered by lack of access to significant areas. The program aims at clearing mines in areas close to rural communities, economic activities and resettlement towns. Training, mine awareness and establishment and expansion of prosthesis centers are also among the priority activities. The current Plan allocates US$ 9 million for the required activities in this sector.

11. The present condition of telecommunications and transportation throughout Iraq, including its three northern governorates, is extremely poor and requires immediate attention. A viable system of communications is integral to the life of the community and the successful implementation of the "Oil-for-Food" program, including distribution of food and medicines in a more effective manner, communication inputs, including telephone systems have been introduced, which are essential for information flow among service providers, for health education to communication and households, for coordination of sectors like food, agriculture, education, cultural, emergency health services, and environment. Due to the limited amount of funds, US$ 120 million have been allocated, of which US$ 19.6 million are allocated for the three northern governorates. The basic needs are reflected in the attachments.

12. In the oil sector, the needs and requirements should cover all the stages of production, such as the requirements of conducting and monitoring of oil deposits, wells reclamation and connections, maintenance, rehabilitation and operation of production and export systems. All these systems have been operating over the past years without the required maintenance, rehabilitation and compensation, although they are outdated and in bad need for that. It has been concluded that the upstream sector is in need of large funds to achieve these purposes. However, the actual need in this stage has been reduced to US$ 300 million, due to the limited funds available under the plan, and to provide the minimum and critical requirements. The responsibility of the oil

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sector includes another basic and vital aspect for the life of the Iraqi people, namely, the provision of energy and fuel to meet their humanitarian needs, and maintain their life in all its aspects, particularly the provision of liquid petroleum gas, kerosene, and fuel for power stations. This requires that oil refineries and liquid petroleum gas plants continue their production at high rates, as well as the provision of oil products and delivering them to end-users. The vital requirements, for this sub-sector, have been determined at US$ 300 million; due to the limited amount available. This makes the total requirements of the oil sector US$ 600 million.

13. The humanitarian needs of the population of Iraq are enormous due to the cumulative deterioration of living and environmental conditions during the years of embargo. The humanitarian situation and the goods to be imported for all sectors have been reviewed in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 11 of resolution 986 and by the report prepared by the UN Secretary-General. The report clearly pointed out that the various sectors mentioned in the above paragraphs still suffer from shortage of basic needs despite the implementation of the distribution plan. There still remain needs for humanitarian supplies.

14. The Government of Iraq confirms its willingness to cooperate fully with the Program and to allow it to observe throughout the country the equitable distribution of humanitarian supplies imported under this distribution plan. To this end the UN personnel working in the Program will enjoy unrestricted movement in connection with the performance of their functions and the possibility of receiving what facilitates their functions in accordance with paragraph 44 of the MOU.

Table 1

* Allocations for sectors activities covered by the Distribution Plan

Sector/Activity	Allocations in US $ m (countrywide)	Allocations for Dihouk, Erbil, Suleimaniyeh (US$m)
SECTOR		
— **Food Soap/detergent — supporting supplies of equipment/spare parts for food supply, goods transportation/trucks/ rehabilitation of railway network/ standri zation and quality control labs.	915 207 —— 1122	138
Medicines and Health Rehabilition ****	250	44
Water and Sanitation	280	30
Electricity	440	140
Agriculture	274	52
Primary, Secondary and Higher Education	127	28
Settiement Rehabilitaion	54	54
Mines Related Activities	9	9
Nutrition ******	18	18
Support for food, nutrition and health Secto: transport/ Telecommunications/ Banking requirements	120 10	19.6
SUB TOTAL	*** 2.704	532.6
Oil	***** 300	
Grand Total	3.004	

* The estimated allocations by sector constitute indicative figures to give an order of magnitude of intended use of resources. The actual amounts will depend on market prices at the time of procurement.

** The general food ration will be in calories and protein; especially for animal protein (as dried whole milk and/or cheese) which will contribute to 8.4% of total protein. The inclusion of milk and weaning food for infants fill an important nutritional need by adding 2 boxes of baby milk and 2 boxes of baby food and 1/2 kilo of milk/cheese for adult per capita.

*** A reduction in the funding from US$ 2.704 billion net, it does not follow that all reductions should be proportionate, i.e food sector and medical services are a priority.

**** US $ 6 million allocated for supplemental nutrition support for pregnant and lactating mothers and malnourished children.

***** Up to $(300) million to be added to this allocation, when oil revenues generated during Phase VI is likely to exceed the total of $(3.004) above. This additional allocation will be used to implement complementary works and projects to utilize existing unused facilities especially already drilled unconnected oil wells, this will increase oil revenues closer to the $(5.2) billion.

****** US$ 18million for nutrition (three northern governorates) comprises a support for Agro-Industry, supplementary nutrition programme by WFP and growth monitoring and therapeutic feeding by UNICEF. Of this total , US$ 800,000 will be allocated to target chronic malnutrition while continuing to monitor acute malnutrition.

PART ONE
FOOD SECTOR

Introduction

15. The Government of Iraq established special rationing system to ensure the distribution of foodstuffs to all Iraqi citizens, Arabs and foreigners residing in Iraq. The system was launched on 1 September 1990 after the imposition of the embargo on Iraq. It is presently applied throughout Iraq. Foodstuffs imported under the MOU are distributed by the Government of Iraq throughout the country except in the three northern governorates, where the Program distributes the food ration to the population on behalf of the Government of Iraq.

The main features of the system

16. The main partners of the system are:

- Ministry of Trade / Government of Iraq
- The consumers (citizens of Iraq, Arabs and foreign residents).
- Retail ration agents (private sector).

17. The Ministry of Trade undertakes, on a monthly basis, the distribution of foodstuffs to the retail ration agents in their designated areas, and to ensure their delivery to the household registered with the concerned agents. There are more than 45,864 ration agents distributing the food monthly in the 15 governorates and over 10,000 ration agents in the three northern governorates. Each ration card has a number of coupons that correspond to the basic food items involved in the system. The coupons are collected from the households monthly by the retail ration agents. The ration card covers one calendar year.

18. Every Iraqi citizen, Arab and foreign residing in Iraq is entitled by law to obtain "Rationing card" from the Registration Centers. These centers establish lists of families by name, age and number of consumers in each household and send the list to the computer center. The computer center sends one copy of each list to the retail ration agent and another copy of the list to food distribution centers.

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19. The monthly individual ration under the current system is the same for each individual with regard to commodities, quantity and the related nominal fees. Households are well informed through public and private mass media, on a monthly basis, of their entitlements and on the time of distribution in various distribution centers.

20. The follow-up mechanism to ensure effective and proper implementation of the Rationing System is done through:

- The concerned monitoring offices of the Ministry of Trade.
- Elected People's councils .
- Citizens

21. The beneficiaries of the system have the right to submit to the Ministry of Trade complaints against the retail ration agent in their designated areas, if they discover that the agent is violating the relevant regulations. Accordingly, the Ministry of Trade circulates a questionnaire among all households registered with the said agent. If the findings show that 51% of the participating households in the process condemn the agent, his agency license will be canceled, and a new retail agent will be immediately appointed.

22. The Mechanism of obtaining the rationing card, the required documents and complaints are as contained in the previous distribution plan, paragraphs (19, 20, 21, 22, 23).

Monitoring of Distribution

23. The observation of distribution and determining the adequacy of the materials in accordance with the distribution plan will be carried out according to paragraphs 37-38 of the MOU.

Plan for Food Distribution

24. The same mechanism of food distribution stipulated in paragraph 22 of the Distribution Plan of Phase III shall be followed under this plan.

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Arrangements for procurement and Storage

25. Arrangements for procurement, storage and the transport of food supplies under this plan shall remain as stated in paragraph 24 of the Distribution Plan of Phase III.

Location of the independent Inspection Agents

26. The locations of the independent inspectors will continue according to the current manner under paragraph 25 of the Distribution Plan of Phase III.

Warehouses

27. Specific warehouses shall be designated to store the foodstuffs imported by the Government of Iraq under the plan. The locations of these warehouses will be within the main storage complexes of the Ministry of Trade throughout the governorates of Iraq.

28. In accordance with paragraph 5 of Annex I of the MOU humanitarian supplies destined for distribution in the three northern Governorates shall be delivered by the Program to warehouses within these Governorates. Warehouses in Mosul and Kirkuk, to which supplies may also be delivered, either by the Governments of Iraq or the Program, will be under the management of the Program.

Maintenance, Repairs, Rehabilitation and Replacement of equipment required on the basis of priorities for the handling, storage, supply and distribution of food

29. The Plan is based on the actual need of the Food sector according to activities related to the storage and transportation of foodstuffs, as well as grain milling and delivering to the consumers, in accordance with the ration system and in conformity with the volume of the imported foodstuffs. The following has been taken into consideration in preparing this requirement:
    - Repairing and rehabilitating the apparatuses and equipment of grain silos in a manner that ensures the speedy transportation and receiving of imported grains and supplying them to mills as quickly as required.
    - Ensuring the minimum needs of mills to keep them operating, and to ensure the production of the best quality of flour, packing and delivering it to the citizens on time.

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- Ensuring new means of transportation to enhance the capacity available in the country for the transportation of grains, flour and foodstuffs, as well as their delivery to the citizens according to determined timings. For example, the provision of trucks and repair of railways.
- Ensuring the minimum needs for cold storage and other warehouses for the foodstuffs, as per their usage, the transportation of the stored goods, keeping them according to the requirements of their storage, and facilitating their delivery to the citizens on time.

This Plan allocates US$ 207 million to ensure the procurement of the current needs for this sector, as described in Annex 1/trade.

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Table 2
Iraqi population by governorate covered by the Plan

Governorate	Population	Adults*	Children under one
Ninevah	2216015	2150167	65848
Tameem	808051	786348	21703
Baghdad	5873902	5703669	170233
Salah Al-Din	919571	892904	26667
Diala	1149748	1118011	31737
Anbar	1139140	1102487	36653
Babylon	1270036	1235387	34649
Kerbala	665724	646626	19098
Najaf	836770	809635	27135
Qadisiya	812121	787995	24126
Muthana	490289	474208	16081
Basrah	1759899	1700657	59242
Maysan	734046	703315	30731
Thi-Qar	1347357	1301250	46107
Wasit	837194	813634	23560
Dohuk	740848	722602	18246
Erbil	1147754	1124362	23392
Suleimaniyah	1472040	1448969	23071
Total	24220505	23522226	698279

* THE ESTIMATED POPULATION NUMBER WAS CALCULATED ON THE BASIS OF THE ACTUAL DISTRIBUTION FIGURES OF DP V,TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE NATURAL MONTHLY GROWTH OF 0.0032.

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Table 3

Consolidated Plan and Categorized List of Foodstuffs, Soaps and Detergents (PHASE 6)

Items (1)	Monthly ration per capita (kg) (2)	Total monthly requirements (ton) (3)	Total needs for six months (ton) (4)	Required value for six months (US$) (5)
1. Food, wheat flour*	9.000	257000	1542000	260,000,000
Rice	2.500	60000	360000	120,000,000
Sugar	2.000	48000	288000	82,000,000
Tea	0.150	3550	21300	42,000,000
Cooking oil	1.000	24000	144000	117,000,000
Milk powder	3.600	2520	15120	43,000,000
Dried whole milk and/or Cheese	0.500	11800	70800	123,000,000
Fortified weaning cereal	0.800	560	3360	7,000,000
Pulses	1.000	24000	144000	47,000,000
Iodized Salt	0.150	3600	21600	3,000,000
Subtotal				844,000,000
2.Soaps and detergents soap	0.250	6100	36600	34,000,000
Detergents	0.350	8500	51000	37,000,000
Total				71,000,000
Grand total				915,000 ,000

Note: these figures represent indicative quantities and values subject to actual distribution and market conditions .

1- wheat is to be processed and distributed to beneficiaries as wheat flour; the conversion rate used is 10 kg of wheat to 8.5 kg of wheat flour.

2- quantities are calculated on the basis of population figures listed in (table2) . the following allowances to retail agents are added to ensure the accurate ration weight is given to customers : 2% for wheat flour , rice, sugar, cooking oil , pulses, salt, and detergents: 0.5% for tea.

No additional quantities are given to the agents for milk powder and soap, as these items are distributed by tins and pieces respectively.

3- children under one year of age receive only milk powder, fortified weaning cereal, soap and detergents.

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4- Amount allocated for food is sufficient to cover the RFB due to expected lower food prices.

PART TWO

Plan for Purchase and Distribution of Medicine and Medical Equipment and Supplies

30. In drafting its health policy, the Government of Iraq has followed the guidelines published by the WHO Programme on Essential Drugs.
    - The provision of essential and cost-effective medicines to meet the needs of the whole population of Iraq.
    - To ensure equitable distribution.
    - To ensure the high quality and proper use of medicine.

31. Before August 1990, the rate of expenditure of the Ministry of Health was more than US$ 500 million for the purchase of medicine and medical supplies. There were also recycled stocks which were sufficient for more than one year in addition to the known annual funds of investment for infrastructure. Therefore, the amount allocated by the previous distribution plans does not meet health service needs. The shortage of the medical supplies makes health services scientifically incomplete. The provision of medicine without necessary medical equipment and diagnostic facilities does not permit the provision of essential health services. Thus, there is no full benefit from medicine and medical supplies without medical apparatuses, equipment and other support systems necessary for the rehabilitation of hospitals.

32. As regards medicine and medical supplies, the situation is exceptionally serious. Most of the patients still receive partial treatment. The local production of drugs is still substantially reduced. In 1989, the need for medicine was met with the Ministry of Health spending more than US$ 500 million to purchase imported medicine and medical appliances. Additionally, there were reserve stocks which permitted the continuous flow of medicine.

    WHO assistance might be required to address emerging health needs that may result from the recent draught situation. The distribution plan will respond to these needs as and when needed. Emphasis can therefore be made on the provision of drugs for emerging health problems.

33. The plan is formulated to meet the needs for medicine with top priority for medicines for chronic diseases. The urgent priorities include other medicines, medical supplies, medical equipment, the local production of drugs and

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syringes and spare parts as well as other equipment, spare parts and materials for the rehabilitation of service equipment in hospitals and health centers such as air conditioning, elevators etc... From the US$ 250 million allocated, 50% will be used for medicines and medical supplies and 50% for the rehabilitation of hospitals and health centers out of US$250 million, which US$20 million is allocated to the Rou materials equipment, spear parts for samara drugs industry (SDI). However, as reported by UN Agencies and other observers, the situation of hospitals and health centers is still of much concern as they are in need for big investments which could not be made available. The report of UN Secretary-General of 18 May 1999 (S/1999/573) clearly pointed out the current situation of infrastructure of hospitals and health centers which are in need of very large funds. In addition the harsh economic and social circumstances and the deterioration of the living conditions resulted in an increased mortality and morbidity including malnutrition. It is estimated that 600,000 children under five years of age are malnourished. Each of them will be receiving 0.1 Kg/day of (Therapeutic milk) for a total of 25 days during a six-month period, the total needs will be 1500 tons (600,00x25x0.1). However, taking into consideration the accumulated stock balance from phases IV and V and the shelf life of the commodity, the total amount need to be purchased under the current phase will be 500 tons. The total cost for six months will be US$ 1.0 million.

34. The Plan aims at the provision of high quality and low-cost medicine which meet the needs of the whole population of Iraq. Up to date medical equipment, such as CAT Scans and MRI, medical and surgical appliances, diagnosis equipment and vaccines are required. Among other priorities that require an urgent attention within the framework of the Plan, are the provision of pesticides, insecticides, for domestic use the provision of field vehicles to ensure communication within the health network and vehicles to transport medicine and medical equipment. It should be stressed that the public health sector cannot be improved by the provision of medicine and medical appliances only. The infrastructure of hospitals, medical centers and warehouses is in need of rehabilitation through the provision of spare parts and replacement equipment in addition to physical repairs. Furthermore, the provisions of 200 ambulances for the health services are basic and urgently needed to improve public health services.

35. The health situation in the three northern governorates has not improved significantly. The primary health care centers do not provide comprehensive services for mothers and children in particular. There are similar needs of medicines, medical appliances, basic equipment of diagnosis and modern

equipment for treatment. Therefore, the basic components of the health plan for these governorates include the provision of medicine, repairing and maintenance of the basic infrastructure and the provision of spare parts. US$ 18 million have been allocated for medicine and medical supplies, and **US$ (26)** million for the basic health infrastructures.

The general condition of the health infrastructure and distribution systems at district level in the three northern governorates still need support. Equipment for water quality control has begun to arrive in the north. However the need for more modern diagnostic and treatment equipment, and for rehabilitation of basic infrastructure remains. Therefore the basic components of the health plan for these three governorates include the continuing provision of basic medicines and medical supplies and medical equipment.

36. **Sub-Sectors**

Given the nature of the health care sector, priorities for individual items cannot be set without discriminating between patients. Purchase orders for essential drugs, medical supplies, equipment and support items will however be issued in accordance with the general priorities emerging in the health sector and in consideration of projected stock shortages. Special priority items or changes in priority or complementarily will be communicated through the Permanent Representative.

a. **Medicine and Medical supplies:** The objective pursued under the Plan is to make available needed medicine and medical supplies to health care providers throughout Iraq. The Ministry of Health will give focus to those items in the annexes, which are of general use in order to ensure a continuous flow of essential items to health facilities. However, for better efficiency and cost savings, US$ 25 million will be allocated to rehabilitate the local production capacity for disposable syringes and drugs which require import of spare parts, raw materials and new equipment for the plants.

b. **Rehabilitation of Health Facilities:** It is estimated that approximately 50% of the medical equipment is obsolete and/or un-repairable there by requiring replacement. However, given the limitations of funds only critical equipment for medical care and diagnostic purposes will be procured. The import of spare parts is to effect repair of equipment that can still be used. The overall objective of these measures is to improve the quality of care and hence add to the benefit expected from increased availability of medicine and medical supplies. Additionally health infrastructure rehabilitation is to improve general working conditions and provide better and acceptable hospital conditions for patients. This would be achieved through the import of spare parts and some equipment for hospital engineering such as air-conditioning, heating and elevators. In addition fork lifts, trucks and spare parts will be imported to facilitate distributions of supplies. Items listed for logistical, information processing and communications support is considered critical for an efficient distribution and inventory management system.

c. **Quality Control Laboratories:** Given the importance of this sub-sector allocations will be made to provide medical equipment to facilitate timely quality control testing as well as to allow for effecting all tests required by Iraqi regulations.

37. In accordance with the MOU and the distribution plan, in the three northern governorates, the Program will be responsible for the distribution of medical supplies and modal equipment as well as for infrastructure rehabilitation. The Program shall ensure that the needs determined by health sector are compatible with the basic needs of these governorates.

Plan Components

38. The components of the plan composed of the estimation of needs, the distribution, procedures for regulation and criteria for importation and storage will remain as contained in the first distribution plan, paragraph 43.

39. In accordance with paragraph 39 of the MOU, the Government of Iraq shall provide the Program with detailed information about the delivery of appliances and equipment to their locations in order to facilitate and ensure monitoring of their use. The Program will conduct the tasks provided for in paragraph 8 of annex 1 of the MOU.

Table 5

Criteria for distribution of Ambulances *

Serial no.	Governorates	Number of ambulances
1.	Nineveh	14
2.	Tameem	6
3.	Baghdad	60
4.	Salah Al-Din	8
5.	Diala	8
6.	Anbar	10
7.	Babylon	8
8.	Kerbala	6
9.	Najaf	6
10.	Qadissiyiah	6
11.	Muthana	6
12.	Basrah	16
13.	Misan	8
14.	Thi-Qar	8
15.	Wassit	6
16.	Dohuk	6
17.	Erbil	8
18.	Suleimaniyah	10
Total		200

* Distribution: One ambulance / 100.000 population.

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Part Three

PLAN OF EQUIPMENT PURCHASE FOR WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR

40. Deterioration in this sector has manifested itself seriously in the decrease in quantities of potable water and in inadequate sanitation for the population, both of which have contributed to sharp increases in the incidence of water-borne diseases in the whole country .

With the drastic deterioration in this sector during the past seven years , a survey recently undertaken by UNICEF revealed that the water coverage has gone down to an average of 41% in all rural areas. On the other hand , the per capita share of water has gone down to 218 liters / day in Baghdad, 138 liters /day in other urban areas and 91 liters / day in served rural areas.

This deterioration is related to the poor functioning of most of the water treatment plants, lack of spare parts and equipment, the poor status of the water distribution network, and electrical power cuts of up to 10 hours per day. Water quality results, reported by MOH and WHO, have shown a high contamination percentage of water samples. On the other hand and while the turbidity of water reaching the population should not exceed 1 National Turbidity Unit (NTU) as set by Iraqi standards , more than 70% of the water currently served is of a turbidity exceeding 10 NTU.

41. Despite the identification of the deteriorated situation of the sector of potable water and sanitation by the reports of UN agencies and the report of the UN Secretary-General of 18 May 1999 (S/1999/573), which clarified the actual situation of the projects and the minimum required needs for maintaining their operation, deterioration continues, due to the limited sums allocated for this sector in the previous distribution plans, the delay in the arrival of supplies, as well as the nature of these supplies which require no less than six months for their manufacture and shipment.

Sector Objective and Strategies:

The overall objectives of the Water and Sanitation Sector in Iraq are:

1. To provide sufficient quantities of potable water to the population.
2. Dispose, hygienically, of all kinds of waste (solid and liquid).

To meet the above objectives, three subsequent planning stages are to be followed:

Stage I: Rehabilitate the existing system to enhance efficiency and improved performance as well as quality. The esteemed cost of this phase is US$ 600 million.

Stage II: Fill in the gap to reach universal accessibility of service whereby the undeserved and the unserved will be covered.
Stage III: Increase the level of service to meet the normal growth of the population.
The purchase strategy followed in preparing the three subsequent distribution plans of SCR.

42. The production of potable water in 14 governorates is 1200 million cubic meter / year.
The design capacity of Baghdad is 850 million cubic meter / year. As the requirements determined in the previous distribution plans, have not arrived in Iraq yet, the current estimated capacity of these facilities is 30 % less than their design capacity.
The water system in center / south Iraq is composed of 218 water treatment plant, 1191 compact water unit, 51 boosting station and thousands of kilometers of water supply pipes. In the north the system is composed of 21 water treatment plants, 640 boreholes and 140 various other systems. However, most of these water supply systems are working at less than 30% efficiency.
Breaks and leaks of the water network are decreasing water pressure, as a result.

43. In sanitation, the situation is even worse. None of the 13 sewage treatment plants in the country is functioning properly, and raw sewage is disposed directly into rivers and causing contamination.
The sewage collection, and rainfall collection systems which are composed of 250 vertical sewage pumping stations and more than 1.000 sewage submersible pumping station are all malfunctioning and in desperate shape, because of the deteriorating status of the network, and the lack of pumps, spares and other supplies. Other areas where septic tanks and cesspools are utilized for sewage disposal are also facing enormous problems due to the high water table and the breakdown of the fleet of cesspool emptiers. Flooded septic tanks are flooding residential areas and causing contamination.

44. The current situation necessitates much attention to this sector, due to its negative effects on public health, environment and citizens, particularly children and women. This requires the allocation of US$ 280 million in the Plan to meet the urgent humanitarian needs in this sector according to the details contained in annexes 1 and 2 / water and sanitation, including US$ 90 million to Baghdad and US$ 160 million to the districts surrounding Baghdad and other 14 govemarates, and US$ 30 million will be allocated to the three northern governorates.

45. The spare parts and equipment required for this sector are described in annexes 1-8 / water and sanitation.

The proposed DP has some changes in the purchase policy. Priority continues to be given to the purchase of water purification chemicals and some of the specific urgent required supplies in specific water treatment plants not only for Baghdad Municipality but also to the General Establishment for Water and Sewerage.

There will be a focus on improving water services to under-served or unserved rural population by the purchase of 300 compact water treatment plants. More attention is being given to sanitation by the purchase of sewage pumps, cesspool eemptiers, sewers jetting units, sewers cleaning equipment and garbage collectors. As a second priority, focus will be given to the purchase of supplies to water treatment plants (pumps, circuit, breakers, starters, motors) and also supplies for incomplete water treatment plant meant to serve unsaved population and whose civil works are 60-90-% completed. Also, focus will be given to the purchase of some ductile and UPVC pipes for the water supply network. There will also be focus on water quality control through the purchase of required supplies. The water tankers, which are included in DP-VI, should be used to face needs incurred by the current drought situation.

On a third priority basis, water tankers to provide services to unserved areas and some support vehicles (trailers and loaders) will be purchased.

An amount of up to US$ 30 million is allocated to the three northern governorates for the water and sanitation sector, where again the prevailing situation is very similar to that pertaining throughout Iraq. The pattern of deterioration has not yet been arrested. The adverse effects on public health and the environment and especially on women and children continue to be very much in evidence.

In urban areas the apparent ready access to water and sanitation systems tends to conceal the fact that the quality of potable water is highly variable and very dependent on a reliable and continuous electricity supply. The latter ensures that pressures remain sufficient to avoid drawing polluted water back into the main supply pipes. In addition many of the pumps are well beyond their useful working life, with the result that the supply of water to households is by no means guaranteed even where systems are nominally in place. For rural areas, recent surveys indicate that water supply coverage is under 50%, rather less than had originally been thought. Access to sanitary latrines is much less at only 16%.

A particular problem in this sector is the widespread deterioration of the

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vehicle sanitation fleet, which is used for regular removal of both liquid and solid wastes. The much-reduced capacity of this fleet is compromising both the health and environmental situations, which will become even worse over the coming summer unless corrective action is taken before then. Computers that are ordered as part of DP-VI should be used to computerize the management of supplies in the major warehouses in order to alleviate some of the present bottlenecks in the process of distribution of supplies in the Water and Sanitation sector.

The acquisition of more vehicles and repair of the existing fleet is therefore identified as a top priority, to which the sum of US$5 million will be allocated. The next priority will be for rural water and sanitation for an amount of US$4 million, and thereafter US$10 million for urban sanitation and finally US$11 million for urban water supply.

46. In accordance with paragraph 40 of the MOU, the Government of Iraq shall provide the Program with detailed information about the delivery of supplies and equipment to their locations in order to facilitate the monitoring of their use and to make sure of this. The Program will conduct the tasks provided for in paragraph 8 of annex-1 of the MOU.

PART FOUR

Plan of Supplies and Equipment for Electricity Sector

47. The inadequacy of electricity, due to the damage inflicted upon this vital sector and non-availability of spare parts and equipment for maintenance, is a serious problem throughout the whole of Iraq. This fact has been confirmed by UN reports and the report of the UN Secretary-General on the implementation of the distribution plan in November 1997, which referred to the shortage of electrical power and which has led to the adoption of a daily load shedding throughout Iraq. In July 1996, the shortage was 1600 MW. In 1997 the maximum summer load was 5300 MW and it was 5600 MW during 1998. The impact of what appears to be a drought period starting with the winter of 1998 is going to compound this situation. Historical low water levels, adding at least another 300 MW deficit to the present deficit of 1700 MW, already seriously affect hydro-electrical power generation. Thus, the shortage of electricity will further increase as demand is increasing while generation is falling. Annex-I/electricity shows a diagram of designed capacity, the maximum capacity available, the peak load and the shortage of power generation during July 1997. As a result of the unplanned surprise failures of some units, protection relays start operating to save the network from complete shutdown. This causes severe power cuts to all types of consumers including hospitals, water plants, sewage plants, wheat milling plants, irrigation and drainage pumping stations, schools and universities and other social services as reflected in the report of the UN Secretary-General of 19 Nov. 1998 (S/1998/1100).

48. To address urgent needs, a sum of US$ 440 million is allocated in this plan; the details of which are contained in annex-2/electricity and the annexes of the three northern governorates. The Plan concentrates on increasing generation, as there is a severe shortage of power, by installing new gas turbine generation units and carrying out repairs to some of the large thermal, gas turbine and hydro-electric power generation stations throughout Iraq. Part of the sum is also allocated to transmission, distribution and relay networks in different parts of Iraq.
It is proposed to install new gas turbine units alongside the existing Mulla Abdulla, Mussaib, Baiji, and other gas turbine power stations, at an estimated cost of US$ 100 million. These new units are expected to add around 200 MW of power to the grid depending on the weather conditions. A sum of US$ 60 million has been allocated for rehabilitation

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of the gas turbine generating units at Khor Al-Zubair, Najef, Daura and maintenance of other gas turbine power stations. The gas turbine generating units will be rehabilitated and this is expected to add 70 MW to the national grid. In the thermal generating plants of Baiji, Mussaib, Daura, Baghdad south and other power stations are plan for rehabilitation on a turn-key project basis, possibly with the original equipment manufacturers, with technical service, costs estimated are around US$ 100 million. With this rehabilitation, the generating units are expected to add 160 MW to the grid. US$ 35 millions are allocated for maintenance and repairs to the hydro-generation units at Qadissia and Saddam power plants and the new hydro power plants in Al-Adhaim and Badosh. These are for urgently required repairs to ensure the system remains operational, but an increase in generation is not anticipated. Although the transmission and distribution networks are in need of rehabilitation, with the limited available funds, a sum of US$ 20 million has been allocated for the distribution network and US$ 15 million for the transmission network. Also to start with construction of power plants in Yousifiya, Al-Shemal, Al-Anbar, and extension of Nassiriya.

The above mentioned figures could be varied according to the urgency of the system requirements at the time of order. The ministry of Industry is fully aware that the combined total of these priority projects exceeds what is allocated for the sector. However, it should be stressed that the above figures are indicative for planning purposes and show the scale of resources which are required to implement the above-mentioned projects.

49. For the three northern governorates where the dilapidated condition of electricity mirrors that of the rest of Iraq, the highest priority remains to complete the urgent work needed to address the critical and dangerous civil structure of the Dokan and Derbandikhan dams which supply power to the north and irrigation water to the southern part of the country. There is also an urgent need to pursue the repair work on the hydro generation facilities in Dokan and Derbandikhan. The present drought conditions have seriously affected the electricity supply situation, which necessitates immediate action in this regard. At the same time the urgent rehabilitation of the run-down transmission and distribution network will also continue. Finally a significant share of resources will be allocated to follow up investment on new generation based on the feasibility study approved under phase four and expected to be completed by August. To deal with these and other priorities and amount of US$ 140 million has been allocated under this phase.

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PART FIVE

PLAN OF PROCUREMENT AND DISTRIBUTION FOR THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

INTRODUCTION

50. The agricultural sector continues to play a leading role in providing a substantial portion of the population's nutrition needs. Inspite of the various constraints resulting from the long sanctions, which in turn brought a total halt to the systematic development of the sector, it is compelled to continue to provide the population with the supplementary food requirements.

The sector's cumulative and growing requirement is beyond the meager resources available through the Oil-for-Food Programme. Consequently, the plan strategies are still oriented towards halting as far as possible, the sector's deterioration, and increasing the sector's contribution to food availability, giving due consideration to the additional imposed constraints resulting from the season's severe drought.

Agricultural production involves many complex and interrelated biological processes. This dictates that all interventions have to be addressed in a well integrated manner, in order to achieve the targeted goals. Provision of the needed basic inputs will strengthen the sector, and improve the availability of agricultural products at current or even lower prices.

The overall objective must be to address the problem of the supply of these urgent needs, in order to stimulate domestic production of food items, thus offering a local available supplement for the food basket.

ACTIVITIES ENVISAGE BY SUBSECTOR

ENHANCED DOMESTIC FOOD PRODUCTION

A. 51 *Production of field crops , vegetables and fruits*

51-1 . Agricultural production in Iraq is highly mechanized even at the small farmer level and almost one half of the area under crop production lies within the irrigated sector. The overall crop production requirements include proper soil preparation, good quality seeds, and harvesting with minimum losses. Any attempt aiming at maintaining or increasing the level of the crop productivity therefore should address all those factors.

Failure to adequately respond to each of these inter-related activities will seriously affect the achievement of the eventual crop production level. It is therefore essential, that appropriate inputs should be available for each activity in a timely manner. Indeed, timeliness is vital to the success of each activity. The times frame often being restricted to a mere day or two, if the resulting yields are not to be lowered.

51-2. Prior to the imposition of sanctions, it was estimated that the total number of agricultural tractors accounted to more than 40,000, working on the 4 million hectares of arable land. This represents very approximately, one tractor for 100 hectares under cultivation. However, currently a large number of agricultural machinery have surpassed their useful life expectation of 15 years. Agricultural production is therefore seriously affected by this situation. It is of paramount importance to continue addressing the issue of gradual replacement of the entire tractors, combine harvesters, and other agricultural equipment and implements.

51-3. In partial response to the urgent need for remedial measures in this regard, the plan includes the proposed acquisition of 1500 tractors of different types. It is estimated that this quantity will enable adequate and timely soil preparation, seeding, weed control and fertilizer application for an area comprising approximately 218,000 hectares which represents 5.5 % of the total arable area (see Annex AGRI.-1A).

In order to overhaul some of the tractors already available in the country, the plan also includes the provision of spare parts for the different types of existing tractors. (see Annex AGRI-1 appendix 1).

The particular problem of soil preparation will be addressed through the proposed importation of 250 mounted moldboard ploughs together with spare parts amounting to 5% of the ploughs' value, as well as 1000 rotary tillers (see annex AGRI-1A).

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Timely weed and pest control measures could only be undertaken if adequate numbers of agricultural sprayers are available. The plan therefore intends to provide 2,000 mounted and wheel-barrow sprayers together with 3,000 knapsack sprayers. (see annex AGRI-1A).

Due to the acute shortage of operational harvesting equipment, post harvest losses are continually increasing. In many cases, the farmer has been forced to revert to manual harvesting methods which invoke high losses. In other cases, the poor conditions of the mechanical harvesters also increases harvest losses. It has been estimated that overall post harvest losses may at present, have risen to 20 or 25 % of the potential crop yield. The plan proposes to import 200 combine harvesters together with 250 pcs, of walking reapers, 100 corn huskers and 250 threshing machines, plus assorted spare parts, in attempt to improve mechanical harvesting (see annex AGR-1A and appendix 2).

51-4. Table (1) shows the allocation of the planned tractors to the 15 Governorates. This allocation is based on the area under cultivation and the number of available and operational tractors in each governorate. A similar procedure will be followed at District level. At farm level, all the farmers are eligible to apply to be an end user of a tractor.

Rehabilitation of seed factories is also addressed in the DP. The plan includes spare parts and essential equipments needed for seed processing (see annex AGR-1D).

The plan also considered an expansion in the storage capacity of 11 maize threshing and drying plants in the central and southern parts of the country. In this regard, the plan will import 20 silos for the storage of the maize produced during the rainy seasons, which coincide with the maize harvesting season (see annex AGR-1C) .

Table –1

Distribution Plan For Tractors – Harvesters – Irrigation Pumps – Sprayers

Governorate	Tractors	Combine Harvesters	Irrigation pumps (with engine)	Irrigation pumps (without engine)	Irrigation pumps (for deep well)	(100) lt Sprayers	(400-600) lt Sprayers	(14-20) lt Knap-Sack Sprayers
Ninevah	262	37	240	400	250	900	34	106
Tameem	181	23	240	400	250	264	56	167
Salahdeen	100	16	300	500	500	240	118	352
Dyala	120	16	300	500	150	312	116	351
Baghdad	70	11	165	275	100	117	74	220
Anbar	31	3	120	200	300	87	54	160
Babil	81	12	150	250	100	132	84	253
Kerbala	13	2	90	150	100	36	40	119
Najaf	109	10	150	250	150	120	74	220
Qadisya	126	16	270	450	150	204	68	206
Muthanna	40	3	120	200	100	60	14	34
Thi-Qar	73	10	180	300	150	111	36	109
Waist	194	26	300	500	100	261	136	411
Maysan	88	13	225	375	100	81	24	75
Basrah	12	2	150	250	500	75	72	217
Total	1500	200	3000	5000	3000	3000	1000	3000

NOTE: **The distribution allocations are based on cropping pattern and cultivated area. Final distribution will be decided in proportion to the above table but determined by physical arrival of the consignments.**

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Agricultural authorities will select beneficiaries on the basis of the following criteria: the farm size (area), the farmer's production index and the current state of old tractors on the farm. As the amount of mechanisation equipment will fall short of present overall needs, priority will be given to those end users who have not benefited from similar distributions, either prior to or after the imposition of sanctions.
As regards the distribution of tractor operated agricultural machinery, all Governorates will be entitled to submit their requirements according to farmer demand. Any justifiable request will then be duly considered within the limitations of total availability.
Table (1) shows the proposed distribution of combine harvesters, which will follow similar criteria and be based upon cropped areas, the farmer productionindex and the current state of the farmer's harvesting equipment.

52. Lack of good quality seed continues to be one of the major constraints to increase crop production. The imposition of the sanctions resulted in reducing the country's capacity to produce quality certified seeds as well as the capacity to maintain good quality seed processing activities.

Iraq faces a serious shortage of hybrid and certified seeds, especialsunflower and vegetable seeds, together with seeds and seedlings needed for the orchards. Prior to the imposition of sanctions, the country regularly imported both seeds and seedlings to satisfy the requirements. The embargo has interrupted supplies of these essential inputs and seriously lowered production as a consequence.

In order to redress the situation and to enhance the domestic production of fruit, vegetables and sunflower (for vegetable oil), the plan includes the proposed importation of hybrids, certified seeds and seedlings (see Annex AGRI-2 section A and B).
These inputs will be made available to all the farmers already involved in the production of such crops. The distribution plan to each governorate will be determined on the basis of the total area under each of these crops, with due consideration to both ecological and climatic factors.
The proposed quantities represent the following percentages of the annual requirements: 25% of vegetable seeds; 90% of sunflower seeds; 100% of rape seed, saflower and soya beans; and 80% of orchard seeds and seedlings.
The plan is proposing the establishment of 5 ha nursery for banana production . The nursery beside the production and distribution of the banana seedlings will act as an extension center to promote the small scale banana production in the center and south. For this, needed equipment and necessary input are included (Annex AGRI-2 section D).

53. Iraq previously was able to satisfy the greater part of all national fertilizer requirements through national production and manufacture. However, the factories suffered severe damages after 1991 and this has drastically reduced the possibility of self-sufficiency in the production of this input.

Shortage of fertiliser has led to large areas of crops being grown without application of any fertiliser. In other cases, application rates have been considerably reduced which significantly lowered the crop yields. The situation has been further aggravated by the practice of monoculture of cereals, as described above. This seriously reduces soil fertility which can only be redressed by increasing the application rates of fertilisers.

Under these circumstances, the Plan aims to maintain current levels of production (which are falling each year). It is proposed to import 33,000 metric tonnes of di-ammonium phosphate (DAP) which in fact corresponds to 80,000 metric tonnes of N.P.K (18.18.0). Such a procedure will reduce transportation costs and also help to overcome some of the logistical constraints, which could be encountered during the distribution process. In addition to the DAP, 385 metric tonnes of potassium , magnesium , zinc , ferous sulphate and foilar fertilizer are to be imported. (see annex AGRI-2 section C).

This total quantity of fertiliser has been proposed on the basis of satisfying the minimum plant nutrient requirements for approximately 150,000 hectares under both cereal and vegetable crop production.

The allocations accorded to each Governorate will be made with due consideration of the present availability of locally produced fertilisers, together with an assessment of the current state of the soil fertility.

All farmers will have equal accessibility to the planned inputs. They may submit their requests, which will then be evaluated according to the farm holding size, the type of the crop grown and the recommended fertiliser application rates for the particular crop.

54. Agricultural production in many parts of the country relies entirely upon irrigation, whereas in other areas, supplementary irrigation is used to complement rainfall supplies. There is an urgent need both to repair and replace many of the irrigation pumps. Many of the pump units which have been installed previously are powered by electric motors; the frequent electrical power failures which Iraq is currently facing indicate that even installed and operational units cannot always be used.

The plan proposes to redress this situation by acquiring 6,000 irrigation pumping sets of different capacities, in addition to 5,000 pumps (without engine) with 200 suitable generators most of which are to be powered by diesel or electricity, and spare parts for irrigation pumps of different types. In response to the prevailing

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drought situation, 3000 pumps for deepwell as well as spare parts for such a pumps is included . 1500 sprinkler and drip irrigation units are also included. The overall objectives are to ensure the ability to irrigate an area between 50,000 and 100,000 hectares. Naturally, the area which will eventually be irrigated will depend upon total water requirements which in turn, depend upon both the crop under production and the local climatic characteristics during the crop growth cycle (see Annex AGRI IA and appendix 3).

The proposed distribution plan for field irrigation pumps to the Governorates is based upon the total area under irrigated crop production and previous provision of irrigation inputs (see Table 1). Distribution to the end user will depend on current needs of the farmer which will be evaluated once the applications are submitted.

55. Plant pests, diseases and weeds impose a serious threat to crop production. The capacity of the plant protection service to efficiently respond to the increasing threat of plant pest and diseases continue to be limited. Currently only 5 aerial spraying helicopters out of the fleet of 27 are operational. However, their total remaining flying hours never exceeded 300. In response to this serious shortage which is drastically effecting the plant protection operations, the plan included provision of six fixed wing agricultural spraying aircrafts with necessary spare parts, overhauling of 16 spraying helicopters, fast consuming spare parts for the aircraft, 8 fuel tankers with needed spare parts as well as 100 field vehicles for ground control operations. (see Annex AGRI-1B).

With the objective of atleast maintaining present levels of production, a range of herbicides, insecticides, fungicides and other pesticides has been proposed. (see annex AGRI-3). These are needed for more effective control of the most serious and widespread weeds, diseases and pests.

The quantities of the herbicides requested, represents approximately 25% of the total estimated national crop protection requirements. Weed control will be undertaken either through ground or aerial spraying methods. The herbicides will be distributed to farmers according to levels of infestation and the area under crop production.

The pesticides will also be allocated to the Governorates according to infestation levels. The ultra-low volume (ULV) pesticides will be applied through either aerial or ground control application procedures which will be undertaken by the State Board of Plant Protection. Specific targets include sunnpest, local grass hoppers and date palm diseases.

Emulsion concentrate (EC) pesticides will be available to the farmers according to their needs. Upon receipt of specific farmer requests, the plant protection staff will determine the type, quantity and application dose required for each individual case. Additional agro-chemical have been requested for the bee industry which is similarly affected by acute shortages of essential control inputs. Distribution and

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control procedures will be similar to those indicated above for the pesticides. (see Annex AGRI-3).

B- Animal Production

56. Live stock raising is practiced in most parts of Iraq. Prior to the imposition of the embargo, livestock production contributed between 30 and 40% in value to the total production of the agricultural sector. It also played a important role in providing a significant part of the nutritional requirements at household level.

Livestock production continues to constitute a major source of animal protein throughout the country but as a whole, the sub-sector has suffered greatly as a result of the sanctions and its contribution to the country's food security has been drastically reduced.

Previously, the per capita share of domestically produced animal protein was estimated to be 18 g/day. This may be comparwith the minimum per capita requirement recommended by the World Health Organisation (WHO) which is 28 g/day and the current domestic production which is estimated to be only 2 g/day.

Prior to the imposition of sanctions, the government bridges the gap through regular importation of red meat and poultry products. However, this is now severely restricted. As a consequence, a marked deterioration in the general health status of the population has been noted, particularly in children up to 15 years of age, who currently represent 45 % of the total population.

56.1 Animal production levels depend upon a number of inter-related factors of which some of the important ones are genetic stock, feed characteristics and animal health. Furthermore, even genetically improved livestock when managed through appropriate feed regimes, could still fail to reach optimum production levels, if attention is not paid to maintaining the animal's health.

The General Veterinary Directorate within the Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for all aspects of animal health. The total value of annual imports of animal health requirements amounted to some $ 30 million. This included acquisition of necessary vaccines, drugs and equipment, as well as necessary field transport means and cold chains facilities.

Previous activities included regular vaccination programmes against serious endemic diseases, together with campaigns for drenching, dipping and spraying animals against endo- and ecto-parasites as well as zoonotic diseases.

This budget has now been drastically reduced and under the oil-for-food programme, the value of inputs imported for animal health purposes has on no occasion exceeded US$ 5 million every 6 months. The field programme has also been considerably reduced, which is now resulting in serious and widespread outbreaks of a whole range of viral, bacterial, parasitic and tick borne diseases.

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Both brucellosis and tuberculosis, which were previously under control, are now spreading widely. Currently, brucelloses is positive in 10% of the sampled sheep. In addition, circumstance of screw worm out break and the recent of FMD out break, impose further threat to live stock in the country . In addition, cases of endo parasites, congo fever and echinococcus, have been registered.
The drought situation is anticipated to have drastic effect in livestock animal production. The shortage voluminous forage and concentrate will lead to weaken the animals and expose them more vulnerable to the disease. Under the current prevailing situation, the veterinary authority is not in a position to consider major epidemic disease eradication measures. However, to carry out efficient disease control measures during the outbreak, additional financial resources beyond the MOU funds are needed. In the prevailing sanctions situation, any long-term strategy and development activities are not be possible.

56.2 The plan aims to make maximum use of the limited available resources, supplementing them in key areas selected on a priority basis, with the overall objective of commencing a programme to redress the present serious situation.

56.3 The proposed rehabilitation of the cold chain facilities comprises provision of spare parts and refrigerators as well as the acquisition of emergency electrical generators to protect the facilities during the frequent and widespread electrical power cuts, which the country is presently facing. These will be installed in the veterinary hospitals and clinics throughout the 15 Governorates. In addition, 15 one tonne refrigerated trucks will be acquired for transport of the vaccines (see Annex AGRI-4).

56.4. The plan also includes the provision of 7 of 15 ton tankers and mobile dip with trailer for increasing the activity of external parasite equipment in the 15 governorates .

56.5. The plan also considered the provision of priority supplies for animal health. This includes vaccines, veterinary drugs and supplies, together with application equipment (see Annex AGRI.4 A,B,C,D).
Particular attention has been focused on the need for surveillance and control of epidemic diseases. Livestock production in Iraq is normally undertaken according to traditional methods carried out by nomadic groups and characterised by considerable transhuman movements. Such practices result in scattering the livestock population throughout the country, which in turn, obliged the mobilisation of veterinary service teams. It is only through such methodology, any control or eradication can be achieved.

The plan thus includes the acquisition of mobile veterinary, clinical and

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field vehicles for transport of the teams involved in the control operations as well as needed chemicals.(see Annex AGRI. 1 and 4).

56.6. The plan includes basic equipment needed to improve the diagnostic capabilities at the various veterinary centers (see Annex AGRI-4).

57. During the 1970s and 1980s, the government focused intense efforts on building up a poultry industry designed to respond to the nutritional needs of the country. This programme included the establishment of a number of different sizes of modern poultry farms for the production of both table eggs and broiler meat. In addition, stock farms, hatcheries and poultry slaughter houses were established.
The programme included economic incentives and fostered the establishment of efficient means for the provision of poultry health services. Regular supplies of the necessary production inputs were organised and by 1989, a total of some 8,000 poultry farms were operational. Production at that time was estimated at 1,700 million table eggs and 250,000 tons of poultry meat.

57.1 The Government of Iraq is very much concerned of the nutritional status of the Iraqi population, in particular, the lack of animal protein in the SCR 986 food basket. For this reason, it is in favour of a plan which would allow enhancement of domestic production of animal protein, especially the reactivation of the poultry industry.

The broiler and table egg reactivation programme under the enhanced phase-V is continuing . The initial impact of the project is already visible with a marked reduction of market prices of poultry products in the country and also stabilisation of red meat market prices. The MOA poultry revival programme managed to rehabilitate 1300 broiler poultry farms out of the 2360 farms identified as suitable for rehabilitation in a short time with reasonable resources. The inputs allocated under this Distribution Plan will further sustain the programe achievements and are essential to maintain the planned level of production.

57.2 This plan will address the major components of poultry production through two parallel activities. The first of these will focus on addressing the rehabilitation needs of those farms which most easily and quickly could be brought back into production. The second will provide the basic production inputs for both table egg and broiler production (see Annex AGRI-5 A,B and C).
The overall objectives include a monthly production of 40 million table eggs and 3,000 to 4,000 metric tonnes of broiler meat .
Poultry production requires housing with a controlled environment in order to allow optimum production levels, whilst reducing the risk of high mortality rates

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due to air borne diseases. The rehabilitation of a further 1,500 farms is envisaged, including the provision of emergency electrical power supplies.

57.3 The broiler production cycle is short and requires the regular supply of day old broiler chicks. In addition to the locally produced one day old chicks, importation of 13 million broiler hatching eggs is needed to meet the programme requirements. The plan addressed the shortage of layer hatching eggs and proposes to import 20500 one day old grand parent laying chicks in series of consignments. The intervention is aiming at supplying the poultry parent stock farms with needed one day parent chicks required for production of layer hatching eggs (AGRI –5A).
Poultry production requires a supply of balanced rations containing both high quality proteins and micro-nutrients. The bulk of the energrequirements will be met through the use of domestically produced maize, barley, sorghum and other grains. The protein and micro-nutrient requirements for both layers and broilerswill be met through imports of Soya bean-meal and poultry concentrate. (AGRI-5A)
The Plan also indicates the need to import equipment for farm transport and for the packing of final products. (annex AGRI –5A).

58. The plan also considers maintaining and whatever possible enhancing livestock productivity and production, approximately 85% of the cattle population within the country are indigenous breeds with milk production levels ranging from 200 to 1,500 kg per lactation. Since the imposition of sanctions, attempts to improve breeding of the stock through artificial insemination have been virtually paralyzed. There is an urgent need to reactivate the breeding programme, particularly in view of the prevailing economic and food security situation.
To these ends, the plan includes importation of 20 progeny tested bulls and the acquisition of basic artificial insemination equipment.(see annex AGRI-4 F)
In an attempt to enhance animal protein availability, revival of fish production is considered in this plan. The country has great potential for fish production and considerable investment in this sub-sector, had been made for its development.
Similar to the situation in other sub-sectors, fishery sub-sector has also suffered immensely, and the full exploitation of the available potential is constrained by the lack of resources.
The plan addressed the fishery sub-sector requirement through the provision of equipment needed for fish finger productivity, parent fish stock, needed spare parts to rehabilitate the existing equipment, rehabilitation requirement of fish hatcheries and needed fishing equipment. (see annex AGRI-4 E)
In line with the above and in an attempt to maximize milk production , the plan included the provision of spare parts for milking machine , portable milking units and milk containers to be distributed to dairy stations and to small and medium dairy farms (see Annex AGRI.4 G)

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58.1 In the three northern governorates of Iraq, during the 1998/1999 agricultural season drought highlights the risks to agriculture, livestock and human beings. The trail left by the drought includes failure of barley and wheat crops, shortage of hydro-electric power, and scarcity of drinking water for people and animals. The distribution plan for phase VI will complement the drought intervention measures earmarked under the DP-V second trench allocations as well as address the high priority areas, which includes environmental degradation, nutritional insufficiency, institutional strengthening of the revival of the agricultural, veterinary and irrigation (surface and ground water) infrastructures. The provision of high priority project inputs for crop and animal production, protection and health, to sustain the level of achievements, are also being addressed.

Agricultural distribution also focuses on measures to complete and sustain the rehabilitation works undertaken in the previous phases. The planned food processing industries, will support the processing of farmer's crops and dairy products, recycle slaughter animals' by products and process them into animal feed as well as create employment opportunities for hundreds of the farming communities in the region.

IRRIGATION SUB SECTOR

Rainfall in Iraq was extremely low and erratic during the 1998/1999 agricultural season. As a result, both rain-fed and irrigated crops were severely affected.

Lack of essential irrigation water schedules due to low water levels in rivers and reservoirs seriously affected the irrigated crops. The Distribution Plan details immediate intervention measures required for the maintenance and rehabilitation of the existing water resources infrastructures, to arrest the deteriorating situation and the adverse effects of drought on human, crops and livestock. A speedy approval from the UN Sanctions Committee for the distribution plan inputs will enable early intervention to alleviate the disastrous trails left by the drought on human, crop and livestock.

59. Pumping Stations: The water pumping stations play a key role in the irrigation systems which have been established in many parts of Iraq. These not only provide the irrigation water to the fields but also, drain part of it out again. Unfortunately, the vast majority of these stations are suffering from frequent breakdowns as the equipment exceeds the end of its useful life. There is also an acute shortage of necessary spare parts for maintenance and repair. In many of these cases,

rehabilitation will prove uneconomic and indeed, will often also not prove to be technically feasible.

The plan therefore proposes that a number of the pumps should be replaced whilst others will be rehabilitated through provision of spare parts. The proposed inputs are presented in the Annex AGRI-6.

The overall objective of this intervention to provide services for approximately 750,000 hectares of land which at present, are suffering from a severe lack of pumping capacity and efficiency.

59.1 Maintenance of Irrigation Projects: Whilst the establishment of irrigation projects requires a very high level of investment, it will be a waste if those projects are not adequately maintained. Many of the soils in Iraq are alluvial and are exposed to erosion. This causes high rates of sedimentation in the rivers, which could adversely affect water supply for irrigation purposes.

In order to maintain these resources, the rivers and water channels require continuous dredging. Equipment and sprinkler irrigation systems for maintaining the high efficiency of the irrigation projects need either to be replaced or to be repaired. The annex AGRI-7 indicates the immediate requirements, which have been identified for inclusion in the present plan.

59.2 Surveys and monitoring of water storage structures: The main infrastructure for water storage and control consists of dams and barrages. These not only store the water prior to its distribution but also constitute a vital component of the flood control measures. As part of the maintenance procedure for such structures, periodic monitoring surveys must be undertaken. In addition, the Saddam Dam on the upper Tigris above Mosul requires grouting for its foundations.

The inputs required in this regard are presented in the annex AGRI-8.

59.3 In vast areas, ground water resources represent the only source of irrigation and drinking water. Governorates which currently suffer from water shortages include Kerballa, Najaf, Anbar, Tamem, Diyala, Salah Al-Deen and Basrah.

The inputs consisting of equipment and spare parts which are required for restoring the ground water supply are listed in the annex AGRI-9.

59.4 Water and Soil Analysis: Deterioration of water quality and agricultural soils throughout the country necessitates continuous monitoring by the Ministry of Irrigation. These activities need well equipped laboratory facilities. To enable the Ministry to carry out these activities, necessary laboratory instruments and supplies have been included in the plan (annex-AGRI-10).

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60. In the three northern governorates of Dohuk, Erbil and Suleimaniyah, the sector has suffered drastic deterioration as a result of the sanctions. Crop yield remained very low due to , (a) poor land preparation which resulted from obsolete machinery and non-availability of spare parts, (b) increased insect/pest/weed infestations arising from lack of basic agrochemicals, (c) deteriorated soil quality and fertility, (d) destruction of most irrigation infrastructure and service, (e) inadequate training both at farmer and extension worker's levels, and, (f) virtual non-existence of agricultural support services. The livestock sub-sector has suffered considerably as a result of acute shortage of basic inputs and lack of effective veterinary services. Epidemic and zoonotic diseases have re-emerged. The poultry industry, which earlier played a significant role in self-sufficiency in poultry products as well as supplementing the traditional diet, has virtually collapsed due to destruction and shortages of required basic inputs. Deforestation has resulted in soil and environmental degradation in the region. The current Plan intends to address some of these priority requirements.
The implementation of the proposed plan allocated US$ 99 million for agriculture, US $ 123 million for irrigation for the 15 Governorates and US$ 52 million for the three northern Governorates (Dohuk, Erbil and Suleimaniya).

61. In accordance with paragraph 40 of the MOU, the Government of Iraq shall provide the Programme with detailed information about the_delivery of supplies and equipment to their locations. In order to facilitate the observations of their use, the Programme will conduct the tasks provided for in paragraph.

PART SIX

PLAN OF PURCHASE OF MATERIALS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR EDUCATION SECTOR

62. Primary, secondary and higher education in Iraq have been effected by the severe shortage of basic teaching materials, school furniture, books, stationery, printing requirements, training laboratories and other basic requirements. The magnitude of the needs of the education sector can be seen in light of the total number of students and pupils which is 4.8 million. The damages of the classrooms of about 4.157 thousands school remained non-repaired. Most of these classrooms are without doors or windows. In some schools, the classroom, which usually holds 30 students, enrolls 70 students. A large number of schools still lacks potable water and sanitation. This sector needs an urgent rehabilitation as indicated by the reports of UN agencies and the report of the UN Secretary-General of 18 May 1999 (S/1999/573).

63. The current situation has led to the decrease in school enrollment and to a considerable increase in the rate of school dropouts, particularly in the primary and secondary stages. The quality of teaching has been effected by the lack of basic educational means and materials. Thus, the general, basic and urgent requirements of the educational sector throughout Iraq are estimated at large amounts, only US$ 127 million allocated for this sector, of which US$ 57 million have been allocated in the plan for the basic educational requirements up to the secondary stage, and US$ 42 million for higher education as contained in Annex1-2/education.

64. The basic educational infrastructures in the three northern governorates have been hugely damaged and suffered from severe shortage of basic educational materials, including books. The plan allocates US$ 28 million to address the current need for rehabilitating the damaged schools, furniture as well as training the personnel. Of the proposed allocation, US$ 8 million will be directed towards primary education, US$ 6 million for secondary education. There will be an emphasis on the procurement of essential school supplies and equipment, and the development of training materials and rehabilitation of schools will also be a priority. In addition, US$ 14 million will be directed towareds higher education, where again the emphasis will be on the procurement of supplies and equipment, including reference books and journals, library supplies, basic office and

furniture items, and specialised equipment for technical and vocational

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training. Emphsis should be given to ensuring equal access to primary special education for children with disabilities and strengthening the capacities and service providers.

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PART SEVEN

Infrastructure support for Food, Nutrition , Agriculture and Health sector Transport and Tele Communications Plan of Purchase of Materials and Requirements FOR TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORTATION/BANKING REQUIREMENTS

65. The present state of telecommunication And Transportation systems throughout Iraq is extremely poor. Apart from the wider social considerations, there are negative consequences for the efficient procurement and distribution of humanitarian supplies. The difficulty experienced by the Ministries involved in implementing the MOU when communicating with their suppliers has contributed to delays in ensuring timely submission of applications and subsequently in the delivery of supplies to Iraq. In the health sector, poor communications between warehouses and hospitals have contributed to delays in the collection of supplies by health facilities. The absence of adequate data links have also hindered the timely passing on of accurate information on requirements. In regard to the electricity sector, this has affected the coordination of operation between the source, the transmission stations and substations. In order to ensure a more effective implementation of the distribution plan and enhance utilization of commodities imported, communications equipment is required.

66. A provisional allocation of up to US$ 120 million is envisaged for this sector of that US$ 19.6 million is allocated to the three northern governerates. Annex 1.2 (communication and transportation infrastructure support) gives one option for the establishment of a network, which would be available to all Ministries and facilities involved in procurement and distribution of goods supplied through the MOU. A range of technical options is still under consideration to ensure that the resources allocated to communications improvements in all relevant sectors, will provide the most effective logistical support.

66.1. TELECOMMUNICATIONS REHABILITATION

The telecommunication sector is considered as the infrastructure to Iraq's infrastructure. It has a vital role to play in the improvement of food distribution, medicine, water and sanitation, electricity, and the rest of the humanitarian programme sectors. Before 1991 the telephone density in the

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country was 5.6 telephones per 100 inhabitants. In 1999 this density has decreased to 3.3 due to damaged exchanges, shortage of spares and increase in the population. World telephone density average is 10%.

66.1.1. The present state of telecommunication systems throughout Iraq is extremely poor. Apart from the wider social considerations, there are negative consequences for the efficient procurement and distribution of humanitarian supplies. The difficulties experienced by the Ministries involved in implementing the MOU when communicating with their suppliers have contributed to delays in ensuring timely submission of applications and subsequently in the delivery of supplies to Iraq. In the health sector, poor communications between warehouses and hospitals have contributed to delays in the collection of supplies by health facilities. The absence of adequate data links has also hindered the timely passing on of accurate information on requirements. With regard to the electricity sector, this has affected the co-ordination of operation between the source, the transmission stations and substations.

66.1.2. A recent UN mission (August 1998) to Iraq by experts delegated from the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) has concluded that the entire telecommunication infrastructure is deteriorating to such an extent that the quality of service is beyond comprehension. The rate of unsuccessful calls has risen dramatically in recent years and the quality of transmission channels is so bad that it constitutes a major problem for even the transmission of faxes. At present, the transfer of computer files, (data transfer), is almost impossible via the public telephone network and this affects directly UN observation activities and reporting. The mission, further, concluded that the rehabilitation and modernization of the telecommunication network is a huge development project. It would require an investment of US$ 1 billion or more and its implementation could take between 7 and 10 years. This of course falls outside the SCR 986 program.

66.1.3. In order to ensure a more effective implementation of a distribution plan and enhanced utilization of commodities imported, communication equipment is required. The requirements presented in the current distribution plan are those identified by ITU mission referred to in item 4 below and has the following objective:
Replacement of damaged or obsolete equipment and introduction of some new equipment that will improve communications in areas of activities of the humanitarian program in Baghdad and other few selected areas. This will directly have positive impact on the improvement of the procurement and distribution system of humanitarian supplies.

66.1.4. The plan addresses a few specific projects in Baghdad where most of the humanitarian programme activities are taking place and about 20% of the Iraqi population live. Further, it addresses the microwave / optical fiber links between Baghdad and Mousul, Kerkuk , Baquba, Ramadi and Trebil; including outside plant cables & accessories . These are:

First, replacement of seven old crossbar exchanges in Baghdad (Dauodi,Baya,Dora,Jadiriya,Zafaraniya, Sab-Abkar and Central). These exchanges provide telecommunication services to 132 Hospitals, 1500 Primary Health Care Centers, 52 Private Hospitals and all the pharmacies.

Second, replacement of five old crossbar exchanges in (Basrah, Amarah, Ramadi, Baquba and Mousul).

Third, replacement of damaged digital exchanges in Baghdad, (Salihiya and 14th July); and Wasit, (Kut).

Fourth, replacement of analogue microwave links between Baghdad and Mousul with digital links. These microwave links will serve six governorates whose total population is more than (10) million and provide reliable and easy communications between Baghdad and the concerned governorates. This is extremely important for efficient co-ordination and management in the process of the supply and distribution of food and medicine. Some of the direct beneficiaries of this project are those involved in the humanitarian program in the area covered by it including all hospitals and health facilities, food distribution points which includes (10) ration centers, (261) ration branches, (33112) food agents and (10008) wheat flour agents.

Fifth, The cable networks in Baghdad and all other governorates are in a very bad condition. This means that many telephone lines are cross-connected due to contacts or induction effect between various lines in the cable. The provision of new cables and jointing material will improve the quality of service and reduce the mean time between failure of the telephone lines serving hospitals and food distribution points.

Sixth, The construction of an optical fiber link from Baghdad to Trebil. This will provide an international link with Jordan and the Global (FLAG) system. All segments of the Iraqi society will benefit from the availability of low cost telephone calls. This will particularly benefit those Ministries involved in contracting under the MOU, as they will have greater access to potential suppliers and be better able to solve difficulties which arise during the supply process and to monitor the progress of deliveries against orders. Optical fiber offers a cheaper alternative to microwave as the installation

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costs are less; there is a vastly reduced maintenance requirements; and the cost of using the system is less for all subscribers.

Seventh, There is a need to maintain the existing systems which is outside the projects approved by the MOU. The report of the recent UN expert mission identified a need to spend in excess of US $ 1 billion to rehabilitate the system. Budget allocation under phases five and six total approximately US $ 240 million of which no contract have been approved yet.

The "old" equipment requires ever increasing maintenance and, to meet this increasing demand, a number of maintenance vehicles are required. Additionally, the problems with the electricity sector adversely affect the telecommunication network. This is likely to be worse in the coming year because of the low water levels associated with the drought. Auxiliary generators are therefore required.

66.1.5. The installation of telecommunication projects requires high level of expertise. Before 1991, the staff of ITPC used to carry out all the installation of telecommunication equipment with minor supervision from the suppliers. The same staff was able to put the majority of the remaining systems, immediately after the war, into operation. The plan envisages the utmost use of local resources for the installation and commissioning of the projects, to minimize expenditures.

66.1.6. Whilst the establishment of telecommunication projects requires a very high level of investment, this all risks to be lost unless those projects are adequately maintained. In order to maintain these projects properly, planned on-job training is required. It goes without saying that the new equipment to be purchased is of new technical generation. This will require training in the manufacturer premises.

66.1.7. In accordance with paragraph 41 of the MOU, the Government of Iraq shall provide the Program with detailed information about the delivery of supplies and equipment to their locations in order to facilitate the monitoring of their use and to make sure of this. The Program will conduct the tasks provided for in paragraph 8 of annex-l of the MOU.

66.2. RAILWAYS REHABILITATION.

66.2.1 The Iraqi Railways plays a great part in the transportation of food and agriculture products, beginning with the first stage of farming by providing fertilizers, seeds, etc. This kind of transportation from most of the cities in Iraq to different parts of the country requires special wagons and rolling stock. Most of the transportation of food which arrived at Um-Qaser port under the MOU, especially grains and rice, are carried by railways to most cities of Iraq. The Iraqi Railways can not fulfil its obligations to distribute the required quantities of food due to the lack of spare parts for locomotives and wagons, which are needed for this huge transportation task. The number of operating locomotives has been reduced to 65, and the operating number of wagons reduced from 11000 to 1000, representing different kinds of wagons, because of this shortage of spare parts needed for major maintenance. The Iraqi Railways need 365 locomotives per day to be in a position to assure a minimum standard of transportation service. Moreover, the condition of the present railway track system, totaling about 2500 KM, is not in a state of repair which permits the acceptance of this number of locomotives and wagons, because of the non availability of spare parts and materials for maintenance of the tracks, including spare parts for track-maintenance machines. This situation affects the capacity and the safety of the rail transport system, and will only deteriorate further unless urgent measures are taken to halt the decline.

66.2.2. In accordance with paragraph 41 of the MOU, the Government of Iraq shall provide the Program with detailed information about the delivery of supplies and equipment to their locations in order to facilitate the monitoring of their use and to make sure of this. The Program will conduct the tasks provided for in paragraph 8 of annex-l of the MOU.

66.3. PORTS REHABILI TATION.

66.3.1. The port of Um-Qaser is the only port in Iraq authorized to receive commodities imported to Iraq against the MOU. Since 1991 the port facilities have not been maintained and consequently they have now degraded to an extent which is severely limiting the ability to handle humanitarian supplies. To prevent further degradation in the situation it is necessary to dredge the entry channels and repair the port facilities.

Dredging. Prior to 1991, the channel and wharf could accept vessels with a draught of 10.5 meters. Today that draught has been reduced to 8.5–9 meters, and as result larger vessels discharge in Jordan(Aqaba) and goods are transported by road to Iraq a distance of 1350 KM. This adds 4 to 5 days to the transit time and increase transport cost by $38-40 per metric tons. Dredging the channels and port will increase in the capacity of Um-Qaser will lead to an increase in the capacity and result in more vessels using the port. This will increase the rate of delivery of Humanitarian Supplies into Iraq and reduce the landed cost of goods by $38 - $ 40 per metric ton.

Port Facilities. The state of port facilities has similarly degenerated . Mechanical handling equipment is old and inefficient; safety equipment, including fire fighting equipment, is obsolete and unreliable; auxiliary power, essential to provide 24 hours operation and for safety and security, is non-existent. The availability of tugs and pilot vessels imposes delays on berthing and accordingly on the speed of discharging humanitarian supplies. The speed of discharging has a direct effect on the receipt and ultimate distribution of humanitarian supplies, as well as the total cost of commodities. Any improvement in this area will have a positive effect on the humanitarian program.

67. The Plan allocates US$ 10 million to meet the necessary and urgent needs for Banking requirements. Annex-3 Banking (infrastructure support).

68. In accordance with paragraph 41 of the MOU, the Government of Iraq shall provide the Program with detailed information about the delivery of supplies and equipment to their locations, in order to facilitate the monitoring of their use. The Program will conduct the tasks provided for in paragraph 8 of Annex 1 of the MOU.

PART EIGHT

PLAN OF PURCHASE OF MATERIALS AND REQUIREMENTS FOR OIL SECTOR

69. The large increase in oil exports required to implement the provisions of the enhanced distribution plan requires a large component of spare parts and infrastructure equipment, to achieve and sustain increased production and export. Since the implementation of the MOU very minor amount of equipment and spare parts have been provided to prevent further deterioration in oil production, processing, storage and transportation. The Secretary – General's letter to the Security Council, dated 15 April 1998, noted in particular that, "a sharp increase in production without concurrent expenditure on spares and equipment would severely damage oil – containing rocks and pipeline systems, and would be against accepted principles of " good oil field husbandry".

To sustain the crude oil production level that was achieved during Phase IV of the MOU, as well as to implement the necessary work and complementary projects to increase the production and export capacity of crude oil with special emphasis on completing and utilizing the idle investment available in the present infrastructure (especially already drilled oil wells), and to overcome deficiencies in surface equipment's and systems, with the aim of increasing the oil revenues during Phase VI close to US$ 5.2 billion. A substantial increase of funds than that set by para (8) of UNSCR (1242) is required for the oil sector to achieve these aims.

70. In regard to downstream requirements, the provision of various oil products for local consumption meets a range of essential humanitarian requirements, including heating, cooking, transportation and electricity production. Hence, it is essential to sustain the safe operations of the existing refineries with acceptable standards of efficiency, safety and environmental effects, as well as to continue the rehabilitation and improvement of the oil products production and distribution systems, and to overcome severe and chronic shortages in essential items, such as LPG cylinders, which have been utilized years beyond their safe working life and consequently users have suffered many unnecessary burns and accidents. Similarly, fuel station and other related facilities should be operated within appropriate safety margins. Hence, provision has to be made for the supply of urgently required equipment, to achieve the above aims.

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1. Accordingly, an allocation of US $600 million will be made for the supply of spare parts, materials and equipments, and to cover the cost of service contracts that are considered necessary for covering the most essential and urgent needs of the oil sector, and to enable it to implement the necessary works and complementary projects mentioned above. US$ 430 million will be for the upstream, and US$ 170 million for the downstream requirements. An annex (coded 8 – 06) giving details of the oil sector requirements will be submitted separately by the Secretary-General, after consultations between his authorized representatives and the Iraqi Ministry of Oil, as specified by para (9) of UNSCR (1242).

72. In accordance with paragraph 41 of the MOU, the Government of Iraq shall provide detailed and timely information about the delivery of supplies of equipment to their locations, in order to facilitate and ensure observation of their use.

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 10 OF SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1244 (1999)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 10 of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), in which the Council authorized the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the relevant international organizations, to establish an international civil presence in Kosovo in order to provide an interim administration for Kosovo under which the people of Kosovo can enjoy substantial autonomy. In paragraph 11 of the resolution, the Council enumerated the main responsibilities of the interim administration. This report presents a preliminary operational concept for the overall organization of the civil presence, which will be known as the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK). A more detailed concept will be submitted to the Security Council in connection with the request, in paragraph 20 of resolution 1244 (1999), that the Secretary-General report on implementation of the resolution within 30 days. That document will be based on a report by the advance Headquarters team to be deployed shortly in Kosovo.

II. OVERALL STRUCTURE OF THE MISSION

2. It is apparent that in order to fulfil the provisions of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) effectively, the structure of the Mission must ensure that all activities of the international community in Kosovo are carried out in an integrated manner with a clear chain of command. The Mission will rely on the capabilities and expertise of the various international organizations that will participate, while maintaining coherence and effectiveness.

3. Accordingly, UNMIK will be headed by a Special Representative of the Secretary-General, appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Security Council. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General will have overall authority to manage the Mission and coordinate the activities of all United Nations agencies and other international organizations operating as part of UNMIK. The Special Representative will also be responsible for facilitating a political process designed to determine the future political status of Kosovo, taking into account the Rambouillet accords, as specified in paragraph 11 (e).

4. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General, who will be appointed at the rank of Under-Secretary-General, will be supported in his work by a Chief of Staff and various units, including units for political and legal advice, military liaison, liaison with the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and relations with the mass media.

5. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General will be assisted in his tasks by four Deputy Special Representatives of the Secretary-General. Each will be responsible for one major component of the Mission. In order to ensure that the institutional capacities of the agencies cooperating with the United Nations are pooled for optimal effectiveness on the ground, each component will be assigned to an agency which would take the lead role in a particular area, as follows:

(a) Interim civil administration: the United Nations;

(b) Humanitarian affairs: the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR);

(c) Institution-building: the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE);

(d) Reconstruction: the European Union.

The Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Interim Civil Administration will also serve as the Principal Deputy Special Representative and officiate as Chief of Mission in the absence of the Special Representative. A preliminary description of the structure of the Mission is annexed to the present report.

6. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General will appoint an Executive Committee whose membership will include the four Deputy Special Representatives. The Executive Committee will assist the Special Representative in fulfilling his responsibilities. It is expected that the agency with the overall responsibility for a particular component will draw upon the capacities and expertise of other organizations on the ground and coordinate their work to maximum advantage.

7. It is imperative that UNMIK and the international security presence coordinate their activities closely to ensure that both the military and the civilian presences operate in a mutually supportive manner towards the same goals, as required by paragraphs 6 and 9 (f) of resolution 1244 (1999). To this end, effective arrangements will be established for regular consultations between the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and the Commander of the international security presence. The Special Representative's staff will include a Military Liaison Unit to facilitate day-to-day relations with the international security presence and to ensure that effective liaison with the military is established for all aspects of the Mission's work.

/...

III. ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE COMPONENTS

Interim civil administration

8. The interim civil administration component of the Mission, under the United Nations, will comprise three main offices, namely, a Police Commissioner, an Office for Civil Affairs, and an Office for Judicial Affairs.

9. The Police Commissioner's staff will consist of the following:

(a) An International Civilian Police Unit to oversee the civilian police operation and to establish and supervise a Kosovo Police Force;

(b) A Special Police Unit for crowd control and other special police functions;

(c) An International Border Police Unit.

It is recalled that resolution 1244 (1999) stipulates, in paragraph 9 (d), that the international security presence will initially be responsible for public safety and order. When the civil presence takes over, as envisaged in paragraph 11 (i), and in view of the Mission's executive responsibilities for law and order, consideration will have to be given to arming the police.

10. The Office for Civil Affairs will be responsible for overseeing and, where necessary, conducting a number of civil affairs functions, such as the civil service and economic and budgetary affairs, as well as supporting the restoration and provision in the short run of basic public services, such as public health, education, utilities, transport and telecommunications.

11. The Office for Judicial Affairs will be responsible for the organization and oversight of the judicial system, authenticating legal documentation and related activities.

Humanitarian affairs

12. Paragraph 11 (k) of resolution 1244 (1999) stipulates that the principal function of UNMIK in the humanitarian area is to ensure the safe and unimpeded return of all refugees and displaced persons to their homes in Kosovo. Other functions are likely to include protection of and assistance to minority groups. As foreseen in paragraph 11 (h), the humanitarian affairs component, led by UNHCR, will also coordinate, with other international organizations and non-governmental organizations, the provision of humanitarian and disaster relief aid. UNMIK will establish, as soon as possible, a Mine Action Centre to deal with the threat posed to the returnees and internally displaced persons by landmines and unexploded ordnance.

Institution-building

13. The task of institution-building, for which OSCE will be the lead agency, might comprise four main functions, the final structure to be decided in consultation with OSCE:

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(a) Human resources capacity-building, in the areas of justice, police and public administration;

(b) Democratization and governance;

(c) Human rights monitoring and capacity-building;

(d) Conduct and monitoring of elections.

Strengthening the institutions of civil society, especially independent indigenous media, would also be central to these tasks.

Reconstruction

14. The tasks of reconstruction would be led by the European Union, and should be aimed at rebuilding the physical, economic and social infrastructure and systems of Kosovo and supporting the reactivation of public services and utilities. The range of tasks would be decided in consultation with the European Union. These could include near-term projects in the area of agriculture and markets, and activities relating to commerce; activities to re-establish essential public services and develop programmes for economic recovery; and longer-term capital projects in the areas of housing, utilities, transportation and communications. Every effort should be made to avoid the creation of a gap between humanitarian relief and rehabilitation and longer-term reconstruction. The overall plan for Kosovo should take into account the reconstruction and stabilization plans for the wider region.

IV. OBSERVATIONS

15. The structure described above on a preliminary basis represents, in my judgement, the optimum for an effective and integrated international civil presence in Kosovo, which can fulfil the provisions of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) with the assistance of relevant international organizations, under the leadership of the United Nations. Consultations are being undertaken with the organizations concerned to refine this concept further. Without prejudice to the role and authority of the Security Council, it would be my intention, as in other operations, to consult regularly with Governments and organizations in a position to assist me in the discharge of the responsibilities entrusted to me by the Council.

16. It is clearly an essential requirement for the success of UNMIK that the people of Kosovo be included fully and effectively in its work, in particular that of the interim administration, so that the transition to self-governing institutions is both smooth and timely. Community leaders and professionals can make immediate and significant contributions in judicial affairs, governance and the provision of public services. UNMIK intends to establish from the start a system of advisory mechanisms and implementation committees which will fully engage the local population.

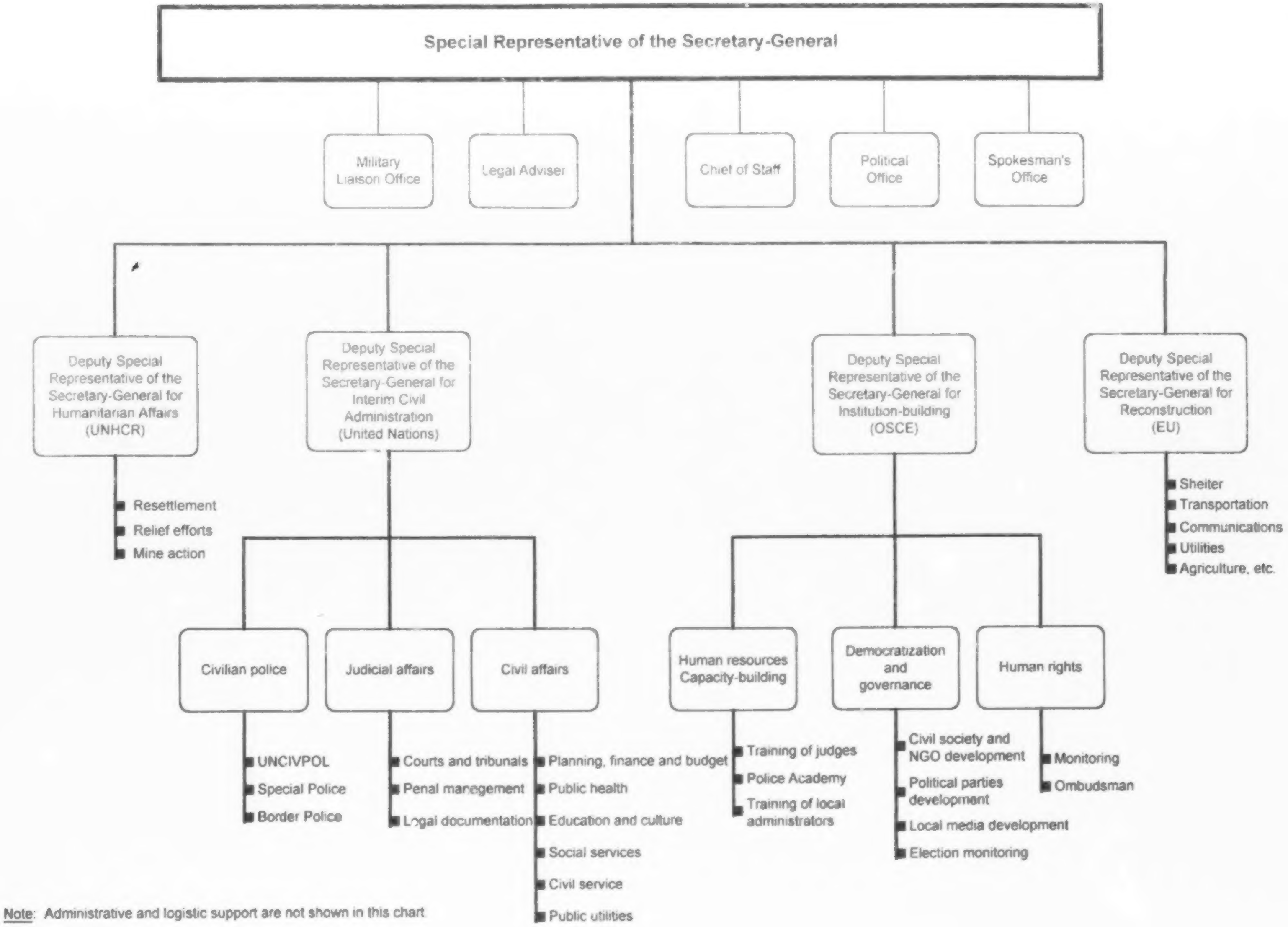
17. I have informed the President of the Security Council of my intention to appoint Mr. Sergio Vieira de Mello as my Special Representative, on an interim

basis. The deployment of UNMIK is under way. Humanitarian agencies have deployed along with the first contingent of the international security presence and have begun to provide humanitarian relief. An advance core headquarters has been assembled at Skopje and will be deployed in Kosovo at the earliest opportunity.

18. I would welcome an early indication from the Security Council that this concept of operations for UNMIK meets with its general approval. A more detailed report and cost estimates will be submitted, in accordance with the usual procedures, once the advance team has completed its initial assessment on the ground and the necessary consultations with the participating agencies have been held.

Annex

United Nations Mission in Kosovo


Special Representative of the Secretary-General
Military Liaison Office
Legal Adviser
Chief of Staff
Political Office
Spokesman's Office
Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs (UNHCR)
Resettlement
Relief efforts
Mine action
Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Interim Civil Administration (United Nations)
Civilian police
UNCIVPOL
Special Police
Border Police
Judicial affairs
Courts and tribunals
Penal management
Legal documentation
Civil affairs
Planning, finance and budget
Public health
Education and culture
Social services
Civil service
Public utilities
Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Institution-building (OSCE)
Human resources Capacity-building
Training of judges
Police Academy
Training of local administrators
Democratization and governance
Civil society and NGO development
Political parties development
Local media development
Election monitoring
Human rights
Monitoring
Ombudsman
Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Reconstruction (EU)
Shelter
Transportation
Communications
Utilities
Agriculture, etc.

Note: Administrative and logistic support are not shown in this chart